

STACK 3

PER. DIV.

JUL 15 1975

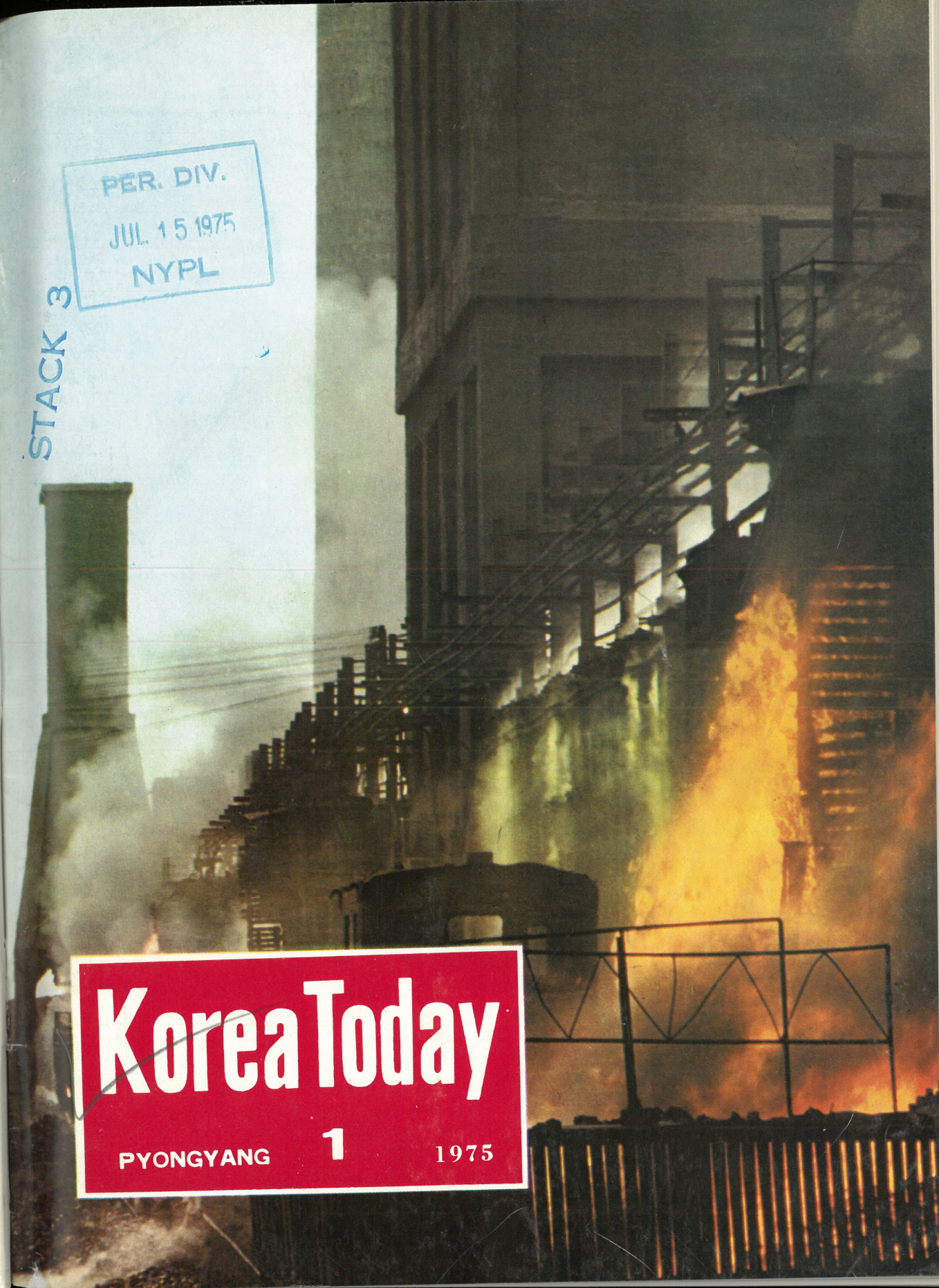
NYPL

Korea Today

PYONGYANG

1

1975



Korea Today

No. 1 (220) 1975

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES
PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang, Korea

CONTENTS

On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League
of Korean Youth in Japan KIM IL SUNG 2

The US Imperialist Army of Aggression Must Uncondi-
tionally Withdraw from South Korea
. . . . KIM IL SUNG 20

Under the Leadership of the Respected and Beloved
Leader President KIM IL SUNG the Korean People
Will Surely Realize the Country's Reunification by
Struggling with the Juche Idea as the Guiding
Compass HAFEZ AL ASSAD 26

Flag of Victory Will Fly over All Heights of the Six-Year Plan . . . 30

The Organizational and Ideological Preparations for Founding of Our Party
Made during the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle 34

Shining Fruit of the Great Theses on the Rural Question 37

Military and Political Study Conducted in Fire of Revolutionary Struggle 41

Bumper Crop in Kangdong 43

Lake Samjiyon 45

On New Year's Day Morning Bright with Dawn of Reunification . . . 46

Warmly Salute the National Holiday of the Chad People 48

FRONT COVER: The coke oven of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex
INSIDE FRONT COVER: The "wrestling site" at Mangyongdae where the great
leader trained his body and will for Korean independence in his childhood

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

ON THE SITUATION OF OUR COUNTRY AND TASKS OF THE LEAGUE OF KOREAN YOUTH IN JAPAN

KIM IL SUNG

(SPEECH TO THE HOME-VISITING GROUP OF ART AND SPORTS DELEGATES OF KOREAN YOUTH IN JAPAN, THE SECOND HOME-VISITING GROUP OF KOREAN EDUCATIONAL WORKERS IN JAPAN AND THE HOME-VISITING GROUP OF KOREAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN JAPAN
September 24, 1974)

I am very happy to meet today you representatives of Korean youth, representatives of students and representatives of educationists in Japan who are valiantly fighting for the fatherland, for the defence of democratic, national rights and for the reunification of the country. Thanks to the powerful struggle you comrades have waged to defend the democratic, national rights, we are meeting like this today in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and educational workers, youth and students and the rest of the people in the homeland, I warmly welcome you comrades and offer my warm greetings to you.

In Pyongyang, we often meet foreign delegations; and we always meet people from different spheres of our country. But we are most pleased to meet our fellow countrymen who have come to the homeland from Japan. I was pleased to meet the students of the soccer team of the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School and the song and dance circle of the Yokohama Korean Primary School who had visited the homeland. And I was moved to meet the students of the music and sports circle of Choson University. This is still fresh in my memory.

Affection between kins is very deep. Each time we hear the news that fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters having a hard time in an alien land are to visit the homeland and particularly, when we meet the compatriots who

are visiting the homeland, we are excited and our hearts are filled with deep emotions.

Today I am immensely pleased to meet you Korean youth and students and educationists who have come to the homeland from Japan. This is not the feeling entertained by me alone; it is shared by you and all the people of our country, I think.

When the country is reunified and we meet the youth, students and people of south Korea like this, we will be more delighted and excited.

This meeting of ours today, I think, will be imprinted for ever on your memories and on my mind as a significant occasion.

You are so greatly delighted at this meeting today that you are shedding tears of emotion. You are so excited that I feel a lump in my throat and can hardly make a speech.

Comrades, calm yourselves.

We will meet again in the future while carrying out the revolutionary struggle together. Let us all struggle well to the end, meeting and parting, parting and meeting again on the one road of revolution, and thus accomplish the cause of national reunification, our people's greatest aspiration, come what may.

Today I would like to tell you comrades about the situation facing our country and about some tasks before the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

1. ON THE SITUATION OF OUR COUNTRY

I consider it is necessary for you visiting the homeland to fully acquaint yourselves with the situation facing our country before your return.

The present situation of our country is very good. Though the south Korean reactionaries and the US and Japanese and other reactionaries of the world are maliciously trying to defame our Republic, the general situation is developing more and more in favour of our

revolution.

Our Party's greatest struggle target today is to realize the country's reunification, the most cherished desire and aspiration of our nation.

Our Party has proposed three tasks to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

The first task is to powerfully push ahead with the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic. Only when the socialist construction is dynamically stepped up in the north, is it possible to firmly build up the revolutionary base and only when this base is strengthened, is it possible to achieve the cause of national reunification with success. The revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic is the main asset for the victory of our revolution.

The second task is to strengthen the revolutionary forces of south Korea by actively supporting the democratic movement of the south Korean people. The reunification of the country will not be achieved only by the successful socialist construction in the north. When the democratic movement of the south Korean people develops, the democratic forces of south Korea and the socialist forces of the northern half will unite their efforts and successfully accomplish national reunification.

The third task is to strengthen our unity with the international revolutionary forces. The enemies we are facing are the south Korean reactionaries as well as the reactionaries of the United States and Japan. These two latter are the leading chieftains of world reaction. In order to defeat the ringleaders of world reaction, our people should cement their unity with all the revolutionary forces of the world. We should unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the peoples of the third world countries, unite with the peoples fighting for national independence, unite with the working class of the capitalist countries fighting against oppression and exploitation by capital and unite with all the peace-loving people of the world.

As you see, only by successfully carrying out the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic to firmly build up the base of revolution, supporting the democratic movement of the south Korean people to strengthen the revolutionary forces of south Korea and cementing our unity with the international revolutionary forces, can we win in the fight against the ringleaders of world reaction, reunify the fatherland and achieve the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

I think you will clearly grasp the situation in our country if I tell you about how our Party's three tasks for national reunification are now being carried out in the homeland.

Let me first tell you about the situation of socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic.

Building socialism in the north is a line maintained all along by our Party since our country was liberated from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

In order to build socialism and communism, it is imperative to carry out three revolutions, namely, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

As we have said on many occasions, socialism and communism will never be built only by constructing many factories and getting their chimneys to give off volumes of smoke. Historic experience shows that in order to successfully build socialism and communism, the two fortresses for the building of communism, the material and ideological fortresses, must be captured alike. To do this, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions must be thoroughly carried out.

Now our Party has set forth these three revolutions as the most important tasks in socialist construction and is energetically striving to fulfil them.

Above all, our Party is powerfully carrying out the ideological revolution.

What is fundamental in the ideological revolution is to arm all the Party members, working people and youth with our Party's rev-

olutionary idea, the Juche idea.

The Korean revolution must be accomplished by the Korean people themselves under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. Therefore, all the Party members and working people should be firmly armed with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea. If a Korean is not armed with our Party's idea but with a foreign party's idea, he cannot be regarded as a man who lives for the Korean revolution, and he cannot make the Korean revolution well. The Party members and working people can succeed in accomplishing the Korean revolution only when all of them are closely equipped with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and have the unswerving stand and viewpoint that they know no other idea than our Party's idea.

In order to arm the Party members and working people with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, a powerful struggle must be waged against capitalist, feudal Confucian, revisionist and flunkeyist ideas and all other antiquated ideas.

The struggle against the antiquated ideas is not a struggle against their possessors themselves but an ideological struggle to root out the old ideas remaining in the minds of people. The ideological struggle must never be carried out by coercive methods.

The basic means to liquidate the old ideas is to intensify study and organizational life. We are striving to uproot the old ideas surviving in the minds of the Party members and working people and arm them with our Party's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, through education and through intensified organizational life. Now in the homeland, a strict discipline of all people studying has been established and the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth take an active part in the organizational life of the LSWY, the trade union members in the organizational life of the trade unions, the members of the Union of Agricultural Working People in the organizational life of the UAWP, the Women's Union

members in the organizational life of the Women's Union and Party members in the Party organizational life.

When all the Party members and working people are firmly armed with the Juche idea and guided to breathe with the Juche idea anywhere anytime and act as required by the Juche idea, the socialist construction will win a still greater victory. When people are fully pervaded with the Juche idea, all the Party members, working people, soldiers and youth and students will be firmly united with one idea and one will; and when the entire people are united with one mind and one will, the socialist construction will be strongly pushed ahead and difficulties will be successfully overcome in the revolutionary struggle.

Next in importance for the ideological revolution is to educate all people to love work.

Labour is the most sacred and honourable thing in socialist society. Those who hate to work and like to eat the bread of idleness are not welcomed anywhere in our society.

There is mental and physical labour; everybody must do work, either mental or physical. All the people must work in a communist society, too.

Our Party advanced the line of revolutionization and working-classization of all members of society by intensifying the ideological revolution. To revolutionize and working-classize all the members of society is the basic aim of the ideological revolution.

The ideological revolution is now going on well in the homeland. With the successful progress of the ideological revolution, the technical revolution is also going on well and all the revolutionary tasks proposed by the Party are being successfully carried out. Particular mention should be made of the fact that recently the Party centre directly sent teams to guarantee the three revolutions to factories, enterprises and co-operative farms so as to help the workers at lower echelons. The result is that the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are being accelerated successfully.

In order to successfully build socialism and communism, the technical revolution must be energetically pushed ahead along with the ideological revolution. Only when the people's political and ideological preparations are supported by material forces through the technical revolution, can our revolutionary forces grow stronger.

The technical revolution is an important revolutionary task to consolidate the nation's economic foundation and free the working people from toilsome work. The technical revolution must not be regarded merely as a task to consolidate the material foundation; it must always be regarded as a political task.

Some people think that the technical revolution is simply aimed at developing technology and productive forces and turning out greater material wealth to enable people to eat well, dress well and lead a material life of plenty. But the purpose of the technical revolution is not confined to this. What is more important is to free all the working people from arduous and tough work.

Even though goods are produced in great quantities through the development of technology on the one hand, if the working people are engaged in toilsome and harmful work and their health is affected on the other, it is of no use. For instance, Japan is said to be technologically developed, but the people are suffering from serious pollution. We cannot say that this sort of technological development conforms to the purpose of the technical revolution.

The technical revolution is primarily a struggle to free all the working people from backbreaking toil. We simply say technical revolution to cut it short, but, to be more exact, we should call it the revolution to free the working people from tough work.

Liberating the working people from arduous and hard work is the most important revolutionary task facing the Communists. Needless to say, it is very important to emancipate the working people from exploitation and

oppression. But, this is not enough. Only by relieving even from arduous labour the working people freed from exploitation and oppression after the overthrow of the old exploiting system, can the Communists say that they have fully discharged their duty. It is the most important revolutionary task to free the working people from hard work after liberating them from oppression by imperialism and exploiter classes.

As you see, the technical revolution is not a mere technical task of producing consumer goods and equipment in greater quantities, but a task of political character.

When consumer goods and equipment are produced not only in large quantities but also in an easy way, the users will feel at ease. When rice is produced easily, the people who eat it will feel relieved. If it is produced with difficulty, the people will not be comfortable and food would hardly go down their throats. Those who do not care about the peasants' hardships in producing rice but just think of eating it in plenty are unconscientious; this is the way the exploiter classes such as landlords and capitalists think.

We have not yet completely freed the working people from toilsome labour nor have we eliminated the distinctions between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial labour, between physical and mental labour. We intend to do away with the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour, free women from the heavy burden of household chores and, further, get rid of the distinction between physical and mental labour. By making the working people turn out large quantities of goods while working with ease we want to enable all the members of society to work according to their ability and receive distribution according to their needs. This is precisely the goal of communism.

Of course, these tasks cannot be carried out in a short time. Therefore, the report to the

Fifth Congress of our Party points out that the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work will be markedly narrowed down during the Six-Year Plan period.

The tasks of the technical revolution are now being successfully fulfilled in our country.

The most toilsome work in our country is the labour in extractive industries such as felling trees, mining coal and ores and conducting geological prospecting. So we are directing great efforts, first of all, to the technical revolution in the extractive industries.

The struggle to eliminate the difference between agricultural and industrial work is also progressing smoothly.

For the present agricultural work is more difficult than industrial work. We intend to eliminate the distinction between agricultural and industrial work in a brief period. Of course, there is much work yet to be done in the rural technical revolution. However, a considerable success has been achieved in this sphere. Irrigation was carried out already long ago and electrification has also been materialized in our country. And the goal of chemicalization set in the theses on the rural question will probably be attained next year.

Mechanization has not yet been fulfilled in our rural areas. As far as the complete mechanization of agriculture is concerned, we may say there is no limit. However, we are going to exert our efforts to basically mechanize agriculture by next year.

The theses on the rural question provides for the supply of 70,000 to 80,000 tractors to the countryside. And that many tractors have already found their way to the rural districts. But, if we are to complete the mechanization of agriculture, 6 to 8 tractors are needed for each 100 *chongbo* of arable land. Some areas have already been supplied with many tractors, but others have a small number of them. We are planning to supply more tractors evenly to all the areas in the future. Then

greater stride will be made in our agriculture.

This year is a memorable year in which we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question. In response to the Party's call to bring about a great upswing in agricultural production, with this anniversary as a momentum, the farmers have worked with high enthusiasm and the whole country has powerfully assisted the rural areas. As a result, a great success has been registered in agricultural production this year.

A recent analysis of the situation of this year's farming envisages an extraordinary success. This year will witness 10 counties producing 150,000 tons of grain each, 24 counties 100,000 tons and 31 counties 80,000 tons, that is, as many as 65 counties will turn out more than 80,000 tons each. Many counties are expected to double their grain output this year compared with last year. Our country is reaping bounteous crops this year as is sung in a song: bumper harvests of apples, rice and all other crops. Sometime ago the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee took measures to send to the countryside all the trucks now being produced so as to gather in the plentiful crops in time. From old times it has been said that you are called rich only when your rice-chest is full and your rice jar filled to overflowing. Now the rice-chests will be filled to overflowing everywhere in our country. This means that our country has become rich and the people will be better off.

Grain output has more than doubled in many counties this year. This is not because the counties have been enlarged but because the agricultural productive forces have radically developed. In other words, all this is a success brought by the rural technical revolution.

In this way, the struggle to industrialize agriculture and the struggle to eliminate the distinction between agricultural and industrial work are progressing very well in our

country.

The task of the technical revolution to free the women from the heavy burden of household chores is also being carried out successfully.

The women must be led into public lives, if they are to be working-classized. They cannot be working-classized, if they remain at home, without taking part in public lives.

And only when the women assume work in society, their social emancipation can be practically realized. The promulgation of the law on the equality of the sexes alone does not completely solve the problem of emancipating the women. To realize the true social emancipation of the women, they must be led to participate in public lives and assume work suitable for their ability, either mental or physical labour. In our society there are many lines of work suited to women. They can work as doctors and teachers; they can work at light industry factories; they can work as saleswomen at stores and work in the spheres of public service.

In order to draw many women into public lives, the problem of freeing them from the heavy burden of household chores must be solved.

At present, when the women participate in public lives they have to bear the double work burden. In other words, the women have to do work just like men in society and do household chores at home such as cooking meals, taking care of the children, tending the clothes of the families. Assuming the double work burden is very hard for the women who are physically weaker than men. Therefore, the Fifth Congress of our Party defined it as an important task to free the women from heavy household burdens.

What is important in freeing the women from the burden of household chores is, first of all, to greatly develop the work of rearing the children at state and public expense. The Party and state have built nurseries and kindergartens everywhere, directing much effort to

the work of rearing the children at state and public expense. In our country today, 3,500,000 children are growing at nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

Engels said that it was an important communist policy to rear at public expense all the children who left the side of their mothers. And we consider that our country is the first to carry this communist policy into practice.

We are also throwing great energy into the development of light industry. We make dresses at factories and supply large quantities of processed foods, washing machines, electric rice-cooking pots and other kitchen utensils so that women can save time in doing kitchen work and household chores. At the same time, we are making sure that the service networks are expanded and more conveniences offered to the population.

Another important question we have raised in freeing the women from household burdens is to introduce water service in the rural villages so that rural women will not carry water jars on their heads.

When we go out to rural villages, we often find women carrying water jars on their heads. Carrying a water jar on the head has been a big burden for our women over thousands of years. It was a heavy burden particularly for the village women living far from the wells to carry water. Therefore, our Party is energetically striving to quickly complete water-supply projects in the countryside so that women may not carry water jars on their heads.

Not long ago we visited a rural village and met an old woman. She said she had been bent in the back by carrying water all her life, but now in the age of the Workers' Party the women do not carry water jars on their heads and it is a wonderful society, indeed. She added that she felt as if her back would straighten again in this society.

The cultural revolution is also going on successfully in our country.

I will not discuss the details of the cultural revolution, because you have attended le-

ctures and visited many schools in the homeland this time.

One of the important goals we set for the cultural revolution is to make all the working people possess the knowledge of middle school standard or above.

All the people who grew after the liberation have mostly finished middle schools, not to speak of the younger generation now growing under the compulsory 11-year education system in force in our country. So it is out of question for them to possess the knowledge of middle schooling. What matters here is to enhance the level of general knowledge of the people in their forties or above who had no opportunity of learning before liberation. We waged a campaign against illiteracy among them right after liberation, which was followed by a movement to raise their level up to or above that of the primary school graduate. Now a movement is under way to raise it up to or above the standard of the middle school graduate. But this movement is progressing rather slow. The reason is that the people who could not study before are not enthusiastic enough, considering it unnecessary to study because they are old now; and another reason is that no strong organizational steps have been taken for them to study hard.

If our Party works well and raises the level of knowledge of all the working people up to or above that of the middle school graduate, our country will become one of the most cultured countries in the world. The first task of the cultural revolution is to bring the level of the knowledge of all the working people up to or above that of middle schooling.

The second task of the cultural revolution is that of equipping all the working people with at least one technique. We are stressing that all students learn at least one technique, in addition to the knowledge of natural and social sciences. Our Party's call for all the people to possess at least one technical skill is being successfully carried into reality.

We are achieving great successes in train-

ing our own cadres. Right after liberation, our country had only scores of technicians and specialists who deserved to be called intellectuals. Today, however, we have 600,000 technicians and specialists and their number will increase to more than 1,000,000 in the near future.

We will not stop at bringing up this large army of 1,000,000 intellectuals. We intend to intellectualize all members of society in the future, after their working-classization.

When the working-classization of the whole society is yet to be achieved, the slogan of intellectualization would be somewhat misleading. However, after the working-classization of the whole society, there is nothing wrong with this slogan, because it is designed to make all the members of society working-class intellectuals. Some might take intellectualization for converting people into petty bourgeoisie. But this is mistaken. In the former capitalist society the intellectuals were commonly regarded as a petty-bourgeois stratum, as a vacillating stratum, because they served the capitalists or other classes as a social stratum. But the intellectuals of socialist society are different. In socialist society the intellectuals are the working class engaged in mental labour. It is true, of course, that mental labour is somewhat easier than physical labour. But the former is by no means easy.

In training our own cadres, our Party is developing, along with the regular schooling system, an educational programme through various forms such as the factory college and factory higher technical school where one studies while on the job. In addition, a system has been set up in our country under which all cadres study two hours a day, half a day on Saturdays, and study a whole month each year at regular schools. Thus, our country has become a land of learning, a land of education, where virtually all people study under the slogan: Let the whole Party, the whole people and the whole army study. Many people of the world envy us for this.

As the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are dynamically pushed ahead under our Party's correct leadership and, especially, as a forceful struggle is waged to dye the whole society with the Juche idea, a communist quality is fully brought out in the masses—working and living under the slogan of "One for all and all for one". This means that the great unity is achieved in our socialist society and that the revolutionization and working-classization of our people, the force decisive to national reunification and socialist construction, are vigorously pushed forward. This also means that the most important problem arising in building communist society, the ideal of mankind, is being solved. We should say that the great revolutionary feature of our country today is that the entire people are advancing vigorously, united in one harmonious, political and revolutionary collective under the slogan of "One for all and all for one."

Our nation's defences have been built as firm as an iron wall.

We are now splendidly carrying into effect the unique military line of turning the whole army into a cadre army, modernizing the whole army, placing the entire people under arms and fortifying the whole country. We are proud of this line which is without an equal in the world. All our people are now fully ready to destroy the enemy at one blow, anytime he attacks us, with a resolve to share life or death together. Therefore, the imperialists dare not rashly provoke our country.

As you know, the US imperialists have committed so many military provocations, among them the incidents of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the spy plane "EC-121", only to meet with our people's powerful retaliation each time. But they dared not attack our country.

With the successful implementation of the line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in safeguarding the nation—the embodiment of the Juche

Idea—our socialist fatherland has now become a rich and mighty country and is racing vigorously towards a high eminence of socialism, praised by the world's people as a "model socialist country". I hope that on your return to Japan, you will inform our compatriots of this proud reality in the socialist homeland.

Now, on the struggle for democratization which the south Korean people are waging to accelerate the country's reunification.

These days a vehement struggle of the people of all strata is under way in south Korea for the democratization of society against the fascist rule of the south Korean authorities. The authorities are claiming that the south Korean people's revolutionary struggle is gaining momentum because we export revolution. This is a nonsensical fuss, however.

As we always say, revolution is never exported.

We do not export revolution and it cannot be exported.

The south Korean people are rising up in the revolutionary struggle because they themselves are awakened to truth and acquire revolutionary consciousness.

The south Korean authorities harshly suppress the people today, even depriving them of elementary liberties and rights. This quickens the awakening of the south Korean people and rouses them to a powerful resistance. Where there is suppression, there will always be resistance. Where there is suppression, there is bound to be resistance, and where there is resistance, revolution will inevitably break out.

After faking up the so-called "October revitalization", the south Korean authorities have further intensified their suppression of the south Korean people. They have randomly repressed people, continually taking countless suppressive measures under the name of "emergency martial law", "emergency measures", "alert order 'A'" and so forth.

In April this year, when the south Korean

youth and students rose in a massive struggle against fascism and for democracy the south Korean authorities unleashed a frantic suppressive racket. They imprisoned thousands of students and people. They imprisoned poet Kim Ji Ha and other intellectuals and personages of various circles and even a former "President", and Catholic bishop Chi Hak Sun and other religionists.

After randomly imprisoning their opponents, the south Korean authorities persecute them under the preposterous pretext that they have connections with us. Each time an "incident" takes place against them in south Korea, the south Korean authorities attempt to lay the blame at our door, concocting a lie that it has some connection with us. This is their customary practice.

The south Korean authorities are also manoeuvring to shift the blame for the "shooting incident" that occurred on August 15 last on to us and Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). This ruse is the height of folly. This "incident" has nothing to do with us or Chongryon.

This "incident" is an intrigue framed up by the south Korean reactionaries themselves or their masters. There is no doubt about it.

The "incident" was plotted to divert the attention of the south Korean people and the world's people, because if the south Korean authorities continued with their present oppressive rule the resistance of the south Korean people would increase and world public opinion would turn against them.

The Communists are fundamentally opposed to terrorism against an individual. Because they do not aim at removing a reactionary ruler, but at opposing the fascist system itself and building a new society free from exploitation and oppression. What good is it to replace "Pak" with "Choe", and "Choe" with "Chang" or "Li" through terrorism, while leaving the fascist system intact? The question does not lie in an individual ruler but in the fascist system itself.

It is foolish of the enemy to try to blame us for the recent "incident". No one who can distinguish right from wrong will believe it. The south Korean reactionaries hatched a clumsy plot and are making ado. But this is of no use. With no trick can the south Korean reactionaries cover up the truth or hold in check the revolutionary struggle of the people. This is clearly borne out by the present reality of south Korea.

In the last few days the "shooting incident" seemed to have drawn south Korean people's attention. But it was just a passing phenomenon. These days the anti-"government" struggle of student youth is again flaring up in south Korea.

A few days ago students of the Seoul University and Koryo University rose in struggle under the slogan of "Set free the detained students!" Yesterday students of the Rihwa Women's University turned out to the struggle, demanding that the detained students be immediately released and that campus freedom and freedom of speech be guaranteed.

Not only student youth but also workers of south Korea are gallantly fighting. Several days ago the workers of the Ulsan Shipyard rose in revolt. Scared at this, the puppet police savagely repressed the struggling workers and arrested some 860 of them.

All this again patently proves the truth of revolution that where there is oppression and suppression there always comes resistance.

The south Korean people unanimously hate the present south Korean authorities and actively struggle against them, particularly because the south Korean authorities obstruct the reunification of the fatherland and commit the treacherous act of selling off the country.

It can be said that when the south Korean authorities first agreed to negotiate with us two years ago, talking about the question of national reunification, some south Koreans wishfully speculated on their national conscience. However, the south Korean authoriti-

es employed a delaying tactics in the negotiations with us and impeded the progress of the dialogue. Further, they openly insisted on the admission of "two Koreas" to the UN and sought to perpetuate the partition of the nation, thus laying bare their true colours to the south Korean people and the people the world over.

We knew from the beginning that the south Korean authorities are the lackeys of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists. However, because they promised that they would no longer act as a cat's-paw of the imperialists, we entered into negotiations with them out of our desire to reunify the country, not asking about their past doings. But they broke their promise and, later, manoeuvred to perpetuate the split of the nation, more tightly clinging to the sleeves of outside forces.

In the last analysis, the south Korean authorities want to keep our country divided into two for ever and thereby prolong their days and to leave south Korea for ever to be a military base of US imperialism and a commodity market of the Japanese militarists. These treacherous acts of theirs cannot but arouse hatred and indignation among the south Korean people.

The south Korean people hate the present south Korean authorities and are actively struggling against them also because of their rampant irregularity and corruption.

These vices of the south Korean authorities are appalling. They have unlawfully amassed a huge amount of money by exploiting the south Korean people and bartering away the country and the nation and are sated with personal pleasure and prosperity by running companies and hotels with that money.

According to south Korean public opinion, the south Korean authorities are misappropriating a large sum of money from the so-called US and Japanese "aid". They say that every year the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists give "aid" amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars to south Ko-

rea. But those who give the "aid" pocket a considerable portion of it, those in high authority in south Korea do the same and their underlings embezzle some of it. Therefore, only a few pennies remain in the end. The south Korean authorities, the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists are more closely banded together because of such mutual interests.

All facts clearly show that the present south Korean authorities are ferocious fascists who harshly suppress the people, traitors who obstruct national reunification and sell off the country to outside forces and arch-corruptionists. If the south Korean authorities keep following the road of reaction, the road of treachery to the nation as they do now, it will, in fact, be impossible to solve the question of national reunification through negotiations with them.

In the present situation created in our country, if we are to accomplish the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, it is imperative to democratize south Korean society by powerfully combating against fascism and for democracy in south Korea. The workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, conscientious religionists and people of all other strata and patriotic, democratic personages in south Korea must more valiantly struggle for the democratization of south Korean society.

Our Party and the entire people in the northern half of the Republic support and encourage the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of south Korean society. This is not an interference in south Korea's internal affairs nor is it intended to instigate revolution in south Korea. For the reunification of the fatherland, we regard it as our noble national duty to support the just struggle of the south Korean people.

Owing to the ruthless fascist repression by the south Korean reactionaries, the south Ko-

rean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy is now taking a tortuous course. But it will grow in strength and will certainly be crowned with victory.

Now let me go over to the question of unity with the international revolutionary forces.

To strengthen our unity with the international revolutionary forces is an important guarantee for driving the US imperialists out of south Korea, achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and winning the final victory of our revolution. Therefore, we are directing deep attention to cementing our unity with the international revolutionary forces, while strengthening our own revolutionary forces in every way.

Our Party regards it as the immovable principle of its external activities to unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the peoples of the third world countries and with all the peace-loving people of the world. We are actively endeavouring to strengthen our friendship and unity with the third world countries in particular.

Most of the third world countries became independent after the Second World War. They had all been oppressed and exploited alike by imperialists in the past. Today the third world countries are waging a gallant struggle against imperialism and colonialism and playing an important role in the international arena. The third world is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of the present time. Therefore, it is very important today to strengthen our unity with the third world countries.

Thanks to our Party's correct foreign policy the work for strengthening our unity with the international revolutionary forces is now going on triumphantly. Solidarity between our country and other socialist countries is being further cemented and especially our unity and cooperation with the third world countries are increasing. The peoples of the third world are strongly supporting and encourag-

ing our people's revolutionary cause.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algeria last year unanimously adopted a resolution which was in full agreement with our five-point proposition of national reunification and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland. When the Korean question was discussed at the UN General Assembly last year, President Houari Boumedienne sent a telegram to the heads of state of non-aligned countries calling upon them to continue to struggle for a fair solution of the Korean question in accordance with the resolution of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. Again this year, in connection with the discussion of the Korean question at the UN General Assembly, he sent a telegram to the heads of state of non-aligned countries appealing to them to make all efforts for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from south Korea.

The Third-world Youth Conference held in Algeria last July sent us a letter supporting the stand of our Party and the just struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. All this tells that our country is enjoying the full support and sympathy of many countries and peoples of the third world.

Except a few reactionary countries including the US and Japan, all countries have now established or want to establish good relations with our country. As you know, Sweden, Denmark and many other capitalist countries have already established diplomatic relations with our country and are developing state relations on good terms.

Even Australia which participated in the Korean war against us during the period of the Fatherland Liberation War has established diplomatic relations with our country. These days Ethiopia, too, intends to have good relations with our country.

Ethiopia is the only African country which participated in the Korean war, following in

the wake of the US imperialists. And the Ethiopian emperor is the only emperor who ever visited south Korea. The Ethiopian people apparently regarded this as a great shame and endured it. Recently the Ethiopian youth overthrew the imperial regime. I was told that an Ethiopian official came to our personnel and apologized for the past mistake committed by the emperor. He said that his country would develop relations with Korea in order to wipe out the blot left by its wrong participation in the US imperialist war of aggression in Korea in 1950.

As you see, many countries which were unfriendly toward our country before have changed their attitudes and now have or want to have good relations with us.

Some Southeast Asian countries which have kept aloof from our country, because of their misunderstanding of the socialist countries, are also developing relations with our country on good terms now.

All these facts tell that friendly and co-operative relations between our country and other countries are developing excellently as never before. Today we have many revolutionary comrades and friends in the world and international solidarity with our revolution is being strengthened with each passing day.

Why, then, are the third world countries and progressive people of the world actively supporting us? It is because we put forward the Juche idea and are marching forward, holding high the banner of independence.

The present era is an era of independence. Today all the progressive people of the world demand independence and want to live in independence. No one wants to live subjugated to others.

Today even the capitalist countries, to say nothing of the socialist countries and the third world countries, want to follow the road of independence. The same is true of Japan where you are residing. The overwhelming majority of the people and progressive personages in Japan are stressing independence because they want to free themselves from

foreign subjugation. In a word, it has now become a world-wide trend that the people are following the road of independence.

Many peoples of the third world make a great point of unity with our country and are supporting and cooperating with us because our country is adamant in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and is taking the road of independence and self-support.

We consider it very important for the whole Party and the entire people to conduct the work for strengthening our unity with the international revolutionary forces.

I heard that the League of Korean Youth in Japan invited youth delegates of many African countries to its congress. This was very good.

If we continue to march forward vigorously, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea, the banner of independence, we will win over more countries and more people. We should win over more people and further strengthen our revolutionary unity with the world people and thus thoroughly isolate the US imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean reactionaries and accelerate the final victory of our revolution.

2. ON THE TASKS OF THE LEAGUE OF KOREAN YOUTH IN JAPAN

The basic line maintained by our Party in the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland and complete national independence is to vigorously expedite the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, actively support and encourage the democratic movement of the south Korean people and strengthen our unity with the international revolutionary forces.

This basic line of our Party puts the following tasks before Chongryon: first, to lead the entire compatriots in Japan to warmly love and actively defend the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our socialist fatherland;

second, to defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan; third, to firmly support the democratic movement of the south Korean people; fourth, to strengthen its unity with the democratic forces of Japan and the Japanese people and other revolutionary peoples of the world.

Now Chongryon is creditably carrying out the four main tasks based on the basic line maintained by our Party in the struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and complete national independence.

The League of Korean Youth in Japan and the Korean educational workers in Japan who are conducting their activities under the leadership of Chongryon must organise and do their work in accordance with the main tasks of Chongryon.

The LKYJ must first struggle actively to build up its organizations into revolutionary ones and revolutionize young people.

The environment of the Korean youth in Japan is different from that of the youth in the homeland. Figuratively speaking, the youth in the homeland are swimming in a placid river, whereas the Korean youth in Japan are swimming in a rough sea. The youth in the homeland are working under easy conditions, whereas the Korean youth in Japan are struggling in very complicated and difficult circumstances.

So to speak, the Korean youth in Japan are now in the enemy's position. This is because the Japanese government is pursuing a hostile policy towards our country. We do not follow a hostile policy towards Japan. However, as the Japanese government antagonizes itself to us, we cannot set our mind at ease even for a moment. And the Korean youth in Japan are living in a capitalist society where monopoly capital sways, money and power are everything and life is extremely degenerated and corrupt.

In order to carry out successfully the work of safeguarding the socialist fatherland, defending the democratic, national rights and supporting the movement for democratization

in south Korea and the work of strengthening unity with the democratic forces of Japan and the world revolutionary people, under such complicated circumstances, the LKYJ must revolutionize youth organizations and the young people.

Since the LKYJ is working where corruption and degeneration prevail, money and power are holding sway and reactionary rule is enforced, it must build up its organizations into more revolutionary ones than the organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth in the homeland and train all the youth to have a more strong revolutionary spirit than that of the LSWY members in the homeland. Only then can the LKYJ pull through any raging storm and successfully carry out the heavy revolutionary tasks assigned to it.

I think there are many obstacles and hardships in your work. I also did work with the youth once in the area ruled by the enemy when I was young. When our country was a colony of Japanese imperialism, I worked among the Korean youth in the Kirin area. There were a lot of difficulties and I would run up against obstacles at every step. I think your present situation is the same. Needless to say, there is a difference between the conditions of the time when we conducted work with the youth and your present conditions. In the past we were a people deprived of the country, but you have your socialist fatherland now. This offers you a decisively favourable condition in your struggle. But, because you work in a capitalist country, your road may be rugged and there may be many obstacles and hardships.

The way to overcome difficulties on the arduous road of revolution is to revolutionize people. In other words, it is to firmly arm them with a revolutionary world outlook. Therefore, the LKYJ must take it as its first and foremost task to revolutionize the youth.

Unless the Korean youth in Japan are firmly equipped with a revolutionary world outlook, they cannot uphold the revolutionary

principle and get over the trial they encounter in the situation of a capitalist society.

The society where you are now living teems with insects of capitalism, feudalism, revisionism, flunkeyism and all other kinds of noxious insects. If you are not firmly prepared to repel these insects, you may be bitten by them. If you are bitten by them, germs will infiltrate into your bodies and you will fall ill. If you are bitten by capitalist insects, capitalist germs will infiltrate, if bitten by revisionist insects, revisionist germs will infiltrate and if bitten by flunkeyist insects, flunkeyist germs will infiltrate.

A preventive against all kinds of insects which are harmful to the revolution and against noxious germs which may infiltrate into your bodies and cause diseases is to firmly arm yourselves with a revolutionary world outlook.

As for what should be done to establish a revolutionary world outlook, I have mentioned it on many other occasions. So I will briefly touch upon this matter today.

What is most important in establishing a revolutionary world outlook is to firmly arm yourselves with our Party's Juche idea. The Juche idea is the basic weapon of our revolution. Only when you arm yourselves firmly with this idea can you prevent all kinds of germs from infiltrating into your bodies. The LKYJ is an organization of youth fighting for the reunification of the fatherland and the Korean revolution. Therefore, it should strive to firmly arm the league members with the Juche idea of our Party.

To firmly equip the youth with a revolutionary world outlook, it is necessary to educate them not to forget the past, while educating them in the Juche idea.

Making the Korean youth in Japan not forget the past means making them remember the insult the Korean people had been subjected to and the bitter lives they had led in the past, deprived of their country by the Ja-

panese imperialist bandits, remember the hard and miserable lives their parents had led, rummaging refuse-heaps and roaming about streets in Japan after leaving their beloved homeland and dear native places and the harsh past lives in which they had undergone all sorts of national humiliation and discrimination.

You must not forget your class position. In the past your fathers and mothers crossed the Korean Strait carrying a bundle with them. At that time none of our compatriots crossed to Japan, carrying a lump of gold with him. Now they are called traders and manufacturers. But all of them had lived hard lives before. This is why we call our traders and manufacturers in Japan patriotic traders and manufacturers who have national revolutionary spirits.

It is very important to make the Korean youth in Japan remember the past. Only when the youth do not forget the bitter past can they hate imperialism and colonialism and confirm and deepen the idea and conviction that they must build socialist and communist society where all people live well alike. And only when they do not forget the past can they harden the determination to drive the US imperialists out of south Korea and regain one half of the homeland.

Therefore, you must never forget the sorrows of a stateless people and hard plight our people had been in before. You must never forget the words that a ruined people is more miserable than a dog in a house of death.

In establishing a revolutionary world outlook it is also important to strengthen education in socialist patriotism.

The Korean youth in Japan must ardently love the socialist fatherland where there is no capitalist, no exploitation or oppression and all people are well-off alike, studying to their hearts' content and enjoying free medical care. It is a major task facing the LKYJ to educate the Korean youth in Japan to love

the socialist fatherland.

Our fatherland is the socialist fatherland and our patriotism is the socialist patriotism of loving the socialist fatherland. South Korea today is not the fatherland of the Korean nationals in Japan but a colony of the US and Japanese imperialists. The only fatherland of the Korean people is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Therefore, the Korean youth in Japan should love the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their fatherland, and unconditionally defend the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic. Without the socialist fatherland the compatriots in Japan cannot have the legitimate national rights as overseas citizens of an independent and sovereign state nor can they enjoy such a dignified and worthwhile life as they do now.

The LKYJ must educate the Korean youth in Japan to ardently love the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their only socialist fatherland. And Chongryon's educational work must be fully devoted to arming the rising generation with the spirit of love for the socialist fatherland. Thus, all the youth will be trained to be ardent revolutionaries firmly prepared to dedicate their souls and bodies to the struggle for the socialist fatherland.

Next, the LKYJ must actively struggle to firmly defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan.

An important question in this struggle is to launch a strong movement to recover Koreans and to prevent Koreans from being assimilated with Japanese.

According to the Chongryon comrades who visited the homeland, now among compatriots under the influence of "Mindan" there are some who do not know the Korean language. This is a very grave matter.

As we always say, a language is one of the most important criteria among the common features that characterize a nation. If our compatriots in Japan do not know Ko-

rean, they can hardly be called Koreans and they may become Japanese. The Korean youth in Japan must not fall a prey to the sinister machinations of the Japanese reactionaries to exterminate Koreans in Japan one by one by the policy of national assimilation. You must resolutely oppose their national assimilation policy and actively fight to find out all the Koreans so that none of them may assimilate with Japanese. Only by doing this can you fully defend your national rights.

Even if Koreans are assimilated, the Japanese reactionaries do not give them the equal rights as the Japanese. Because the Japanese reactionaries have not discarded their imperialist spirit with which they discriminate against and insult other races. If a man discards his national identity, what is the use of living? Only when he leads an independent and creative life, enjoying political rights as a master of his country and nation, can he find his life truly worthwhile and happy.

An important task facing the LKYJ in the struggle to defend democratic, national rights is that of leading the Korean youth in Japan to study hard the Korean language, deeply realize our people's revolutionary traditions, know Korean history well, warmly love their glorious socialist fatherland and firmly struggle in defence of the honour of the Korean nation.

The class struggle against the capitalists is not raised as a serious problem for the Korean youth in Japan.

There is no monopoly capitalist among our compatriots in Japan.

Therefore, the LKYJ has no task of carrying out the class struggle against the monopoly capitalists. You have to fight only in defence of the democratic, national rights of the Korean nation in Japan.

Your revolutionary struggle is that of defending the democratic, national rights and safeguarding the socialist fatherland. And your class struggle is the struggle against the Japanese reactionaries' insult and

humiliation on the Korean nation. If you resolutely fight for the accomplishment of the Korean revolution with a firm resolve to carry it through to the end, you will be waging your class struggle well.

Next, the Korean youth in Japan must be trained to be useful workers capable of effectively contributing to the socialist construction in the homeland.

In order to bring up the Korean youth in Japan to be workers useful to the socialist construction in the homeland, they must first be led to study well advanced science and technology.

The homeland needs many scientists and technicians. The Korean youth in Japan must study science and technology so as to take an active part in the economic and cultural development and state administration in the future when they return home. And only when they acquire a broad scientific and technical knowledge can they make many inventions though in Japan and thus add lustre to the honour of the fatherland and contribute to its prosperity and progress.

At present, all the youth and students in the homeland are carrying on a movement to acquire at least one technical skill. The Korean youth in Japan had better launch a vigorous movement also to master one kind of technical skill or more. There may be difficulties because the Japanese reactionaries do not teach technology to Koreans, because of their racial discrimination. But you must learn technology at any cost. An extensive movement to learn technology must be waged among the Korean youth in Japan to train many technicians in different spheres.

Next, the work of uniting with youth of various strata must be done skilfully.

If the LKYJ only wants to admit youth of working-class origin to its organizations, it cannot rally a large number of youth. Many of the sons and daughters of compatriots in Japan are those of medium and small traders and manufacturers. They should all be rallied

close in the ranks of your youth league.

Big Japanese factories are reluctant to employ Koreans. Therefore, the Koreans in Japan have no choice but to engage in medium and small trade and manufacture to support themselves. Their medium and small trade is no more than running small restaurants and selling food and drink. And the business is done by their own labour. These people cannot be regarded as capitalists. Therefore, you must not oppose our compatriots engaging in the medium and small trade and manufacture in Japan but rally all their sons and daughters in the ranks of the youth league so that they will work hard for the fatherland and the revolution, socialism, and communism.

The LKYJ must unite all the Korean youth on the principle of great national unity.

You must not forget even for a moment that reunifying the divided fatherland is the greatest desire and supreme national task of our people. The Korean nation is a homogeneous nation of the same stock and our country had long existed as one state. Our country and our people can never be divided into two. We must be reunified into one Korea, into one nation.

In order to bring about the country's reunification as soon as possible, all the new generation of Korea, irrespective of the south Korean youth and those under the influence of "Mindan" in Japan, must fight in unity.

The Korean youth in Japan must strengthen their unity with the south Korean youth and the "Mindan"-lined youth to make them fight to carry through the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity enunciated in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and the five-point proposition of national reunification laid down by us last year.

Today the south Korean youth are waging an audacious battle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The masters of the south Korean revolution are

the south Korean people themselves. In the south Korean revolution the south Korean youth should become its pillars. You must more actively support and encourage the south Korean youth and students in their struggle.

Next, the work of uniting with the Japanese youth must be strengthened.

It is of particular importance for the Korean youth in Japan to unite with the Japanese youth of the working class. Among the Korean youth in Japan there are not many youth who live the lives of the working class on account of the racial discrimination policy of the Japanese reactionaries. In this situation, it is necessary to increase your unity with the Japanese youth of the working class. You must also strengthen your unity with the progressive youth of different sections in Japan and successfully form a united front with them.

Since the south Korean reactionaries, Japanese reactionaries and US imperialists are now hatching plots to repress Chongryon, it is necessary to win over many youth of broad segments of Japan and thus induce them to wage a vigorous movement to support and inspire the Korean nationals in Japan and smash the enemies' subversive manoeuvres and sabotages against Chongryon. In other words, you must win more sympathy and support from the Japanese youth and Japanese people for our just cause by strengthening your unity with the Japanese youth.

It is necessary to further strengthen your solidarity with the youths of various countries, while strengthening your unity with the Japanese youth.

The LKYJ worked very well with foreign youth in the past year. Drawing on its experience, it must more actively conduct the work to strengthen international solidarity.

You must widely explain and propagate our Party's Juche idea among foreign youth. Tokyo is one of the international metropolises visited by many people from different coun-

tries. If you make good use of this place, you will greatly help towards our revolutionary cause. Therefore, you must actively work there to cement your solidarity with youth of various countries.

Together with workers of the League of Socialist Working Youth in the homeland, you must also actively launch into the international arena and carry out activities as delegates of the Korean youth. This will enable you to win over many more supporters and sympathizers internationally and thoroughly frustrate the repressive and subversive activities and sabotages of the Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean reactionaries against the Chongryon organizations and prevent the enemies from laying hands on Chongryon.

Lastly, the Korean youth in Japan must keep up their vigorous struggle to win the freedom of travel to and from the homeland.

You have seen and learned lots of things in the homeland during this one month, living together with the young people in the homeland. How nice it is! In more firmly establishing a revolutionary world outlook it is highly necessary for you to come to the homeland

and see, hear and learn here. In the future, too, Korean youth in Japan must frequently visit the homeland to have closer ties with the youth in the homeland, acquaint themselves well with the youth movement and the development of youth in the homeland and improve their work accordingly.

As for other problems, I have already spoken a lot about them, so I would not say any more today.

I firmly believe that you will actively contribute to the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, upholding our Party's policy.

I am very much pleased with the fact that the Korean nationals in Japan, firmly united around the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon despite the difficult situation, are making a great contribution to the work of uniting with the Japanese people and to the cause of national reunification, frustrating all intrigues and manoeuvres of the US and Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppet clique.

I hope you to convey my warm greetings to all the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

THE US IMPERIALIST ARMY OF AGGRESSION MUST UNCONDITIONALLY WITHDRAW FROM SOUTH KOREA

KIM IL SUNG

(SPEECH AT THE PYONGYANG MASS RALLY TO WELCOME THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DELEGATION OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC *October 1, 1974*)

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President Hafez Al Assad,
Esteemed guests from Syria,
Dear comrades and friends,

The people of all walks of life in Pyongyang are gathered here today, greatly delighted to meet you goodwill envoys of the Syrian people, who have brought with you warm friendly feelings towards the Korean people.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, I would like again to warmly welcome the Party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic led by Your Excellency Mr. Hafez Al Assad, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Allow me also to extend Korean people's warm friendly greetings, through you, to the fraternal Syrian people.

Korea and Syria are both situated on the Asian continent; our two peoples are interlinked with the bond of firm militant friend-

ship because of their common past in which they were oppressed and maltreated under imperialist colonial rule and because of the common struggle they are waging now to build a new life.

Through our meeting with you here this time, we have keenly felt how near our two peoples are to each other as comrades-in-arms fighting against the common enemy and as brothers, though, geographically, they are far away from each other.

This bond of friendship interlinking the two peoples has formed precisely through the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

We highly admire the successes achieved by the Syrian people in the building of a new society and, particularly, the heroism and patriotic devotion they displayed in the October liberation war last year.

Under the correct leadership of Your Excellency Mr. President Hafez Al Assad, their outstanding leader, the Syrian people dealt heavy blows at the Israeli aggressors in the October war last year and in the uninterrupted

fierce battles on the Golan Height. This humbled the pride of the Israeli aggressors and made a breach in their ambitious plan of aggression to occupy and dominate Arab territory for ever.

This also inspired the Arab peoples with the conviction that if a people rise up for their just cause in firm unity they can defeat any enemy, and marked a new turning point in the solution of the Middle East question.

We rejoice over the historic victory won by the Syrian people as our own and warmly hail it.

All facts clearly show that in spite of temporary difficulties in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the independent development of their country and territorial integrity, the Syrian people are confidently winning victory and advancing.

During the October war last year, the Arab countries conducted joint military operations and took concerted economic action of oil embargo against the imperialists, thereby dealing unprecedentedly heavy blows at the imperialists and Zionists and showed that if they fight in close unity, the Arab countries can seize the imperialists by the scruff of the neck.

The Zionists are still ceaselessly perpetrating acts of aggression and military provocation against the Arab peoples with the active support of the imperialists and gravely menacing peace and security in the Middle East.

But, whatever frantic efforts the imperialists and Zionists may make, it is no more than the deathbed struggle of those destined to ruin.

It is entirely because of the aggressive acts of the US imperialists and Zionists that the Middle East problem still remains unsolved and war is repeated in this part of the world.

If the Middle East problem is to be settled correctly, it is necessary, above all, to put an end to the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and Zionists in this area, force the Israeli aggressors out of all the occupied Arab

territory and completely restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic maintain a firm revolutionary stand of resorting to every available means to liberate their lost land, and they are exerting active efforts for a fair solution to the Middle East problem.

The Syrian people are making a great stride forward in their endeavours to heal the war wounds, develop industry and agriculture and strengthen the armed forces.

As in the past, so in the future, our people will stand firm by the fraternal Syrian people fighting against imperialism and Zionism and for the building of a new society and actively support their just stand.

The Korean people also express full support and firm solidarity for the Palestinian people's just struggle for the complete liberation of their homeland and the restoration of their legitimate rights and the struggle of all the Arab peoples to regain the occupied Arab territory and safeguard their national dignity.

Today the struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism and Zionism is developing amid the joint struggle of the peoples the world over for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

The Israeli aggressors are arrogantly bluffing, but they will surely be defeated because they are trusting their destiny to the moribund forces of imperialism.

The Arab peoples will definitively be crowned with victory because they have a vast territory, huge material and manpower resources and belong to the third world that is advancing from victory to victory as a new-emerging force.

The victory won by the Arab peoples in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors backed by US imperialism is precisely our people's victory and our people's victory is the Arab people's victory.

At the instigation of US imperialism the present rulers of south Korea have incessant-

ly perpetrated hostile acts against the Arab peoples, in collusion with Israel; they have threatened that they will attack our Republic by applying the so-called "Israeli tactics". But since this "tactics" has been smashed to smithereens by the heroic struggle of the Syrian people, the scheme of the south Korean authorities also has come to naught.

The struggles of the Korean people and the Syrian people support and complement each other and this relationship is being further consolidated and developed as the days go by.

Dear comrades and friends,

The greatest national task confronting our people at present is that of reunifying the divided country at the earliest possible date.

In order to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification, we have put forward three major tasks.

They are: first, to powerfully push ahead with socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic; second, to strengthen the revolutionary forces of south Korea by actively supporting and encouraging the democratic movement of the south Korean people; and third, to increase solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

Under the Party's leadership our people are now successfully carrying out the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, applying the Juche idea.

Upholding the banner of three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—our people are now all mobilized in the grand socialist construction to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and achieve the gigantic construction targets for the next perspective plan, and are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts by waging a vigorous "speed campaign."

Our country has a splendid prospect of socialist construction. We are convinced that in the near future we can attain the higher goals of socialist construction we have set.

Encouraged by the successes achieved in socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic, the south Korean people's movement against fascism and for democracy is steadily developing.

Of late, in south Korea, despite that harsh fascist repression, the anti-"government" struggle of the workers and student youths, intellectuals and religionists and people of all other strata has flared up again. They call for the democratization of society and the country's peaceful reunification and demand the abolition of the present military fascist ruling system.

This glaringly shows that no amount of fascist suppression can break the people's resistance.

South Korean people's courageous struggle against the present south Korean rulers is a righteous struggle for the right to existence and democracy and a patriotic struggle for the country and the nation.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will always do all they can to give active assistance to the south Korean people's just struggle and join hands with them in accelerating the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The most urgent problem that must be solved in the settlement of the question of our country's reunification is to take "UN forces" helmets off US occupation troops in south Korea and force them to withdraw completely.

Today it has become an irresistible demand of the time that foreign troops going under the cloak of the "UN forces" should be withdrawn from south Korea.

At the joint proposal of 35 UN member states including Syria, the current 29th session of the UN General Assembly is due to discuss the question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag.

As the situation has turned unfavourable to

them, these days the US imperialists are working to flout world opinion and avoid the troops' withdrawal with preposterous sophistry. They are claiming that the US troops in south Korea are not the "UN forces" but they are the troops staying in south Korea under the so-called "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty" or that if the "UN forces" are withdrawn, there will arise a danger of war breaking out again.

When they think it advantageous to use the name of the UN in justifying the US imperialist aggression troops' occupation of south Korea, they call the troops the "UN forces" and, when they think it disadvantageous to wear the helmets of the "UN forces", they say that the troops are not the "UN forces". This is strictly in keeping with the burglarious logic the US imperialists always resort to.

It is a stark historical fact that before the rigging up of the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty" US troops had already crept into south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces". Nothing can smother up this fact.

When US troops' stationing in south Korea cannot be justified even with the name of the "UN forces," it is all the more foolish to try to justify it with what they call a "treaty" cooked up between the US imperialists and the traitorous clique of south Korea.

The US imperialists also argue that if the "UN forces" withdraw from south Korea without any guarantee for the implementation of the Armistice Agreement, the danger of war will increase. This does not stand to reason at all.

The maintenance of the armistice in Korea is guaranteed not by US troops but by the consistent, peaceable efforts of the Government of our Republic.

If the foreign troops which have obstructed the peaceful reunification of Korea and caused the constant danger of war in Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces" withdraw in

accordance with a resolution of the UN General Assembly, it will provide a firm guarantee for the preservation of peace in Korea and there will arise no question of some other guarantee.

If any question arises after the withdrawal of foreign troops, it will not be a problem which any third party should meddle in but an internal affair of the Koreans themselves—a matter of such character as should be settled through negotiations between the parties concerned of the north and south. The North-South Joint Statement is the firm basis of such negotiations.

If there arises any question in the course of the withdrawal of foreign troops, it can be dealt with through negotiations between the DPRK and the US, the parties directly involved in the question.

Since we have already proposed to the US authorities to conclude a peace agreement, there will be nothing problematic here.

This notwithstanding, the US authorities, while giving no reply to our proposal for the signing of a peace agreement, are clamouring only for some sort of guarantee with regard to the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea. This is designed to prevent the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea at any cost and to keep Korea permanently divided into two parts and keep hold on at least south Korea.

In fact, if US troops stay on in south Korea, it will create the constant danger of war, and once a war breaks out, it will easily develop into a total war.

If the US does not want to suffer a heavier defeat in Korea and Asia, it must change its policy towards Korea and stop trying to bolster up the present south Korean rulers floundering because of the people's fierce resistance and distrust.

Now that the south Korean authorities follow the road of selling the country and betraying the nation, while persisting in the policy

of dependence on foreign forces and the manoeuvres to perpetuate national division and intensifying their fascist repression of the south Korean people, it is impossible to solve the question of the country's reunification through negotiations with the present south Korean authorities alone.

Therefore, it is necessary to convene a Great National Congress broadly represented by people of all strata and different political parties and social organizations in the north and south and hold negotiations in the spirit of great national unity irrespective of different ideologies and religious beliefs so as to remove division and confrontation in Korea and seriously discuss the question of reunification on the principles of unity and collaboration.

Korea is one and ours is a homogeneous nation; therefore, it can never be split into two or divided into two countries for ever.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity must be upheld in the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement.

First of all, foreign troops bearing the signboard of the "UN forces" must get out of south Korea as soon as possible in order to ease tensions in Korea.

Once foreign troops pull out of south Korea, a wide avenue will be opened for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

As the days go by, the general situation is turning favourable to our people's struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

US imperialism and its lackeys are being isolated and rejected more and more by the world's people and international support and solidarity for our revolutionary cause are being strengthened as never before.

Today, availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend my warm thanks to Your Excellency Mr. President and the Syrian Government and people for the active support and encouragement of the Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic to our peo-

ple's just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and express deep thanks to all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world for their active support and encouragement to our cause of national reunification.

Dear comrades and friends,

Today imperialism is being hit harder and driven out everywhere in the world and the third world people who were oppressed and maltreated in the past have emerged in the arena of history and are vigorously marching ahead along the road to independence.

The international balance of forces has fundamentally changed. Now the last say in the world arena belongs to the peoples who were once exploited and oppressed.

In Asia today there are many revolutionary countries and fighting countries and the vast area of Asia from Korea to China, Indochina and the Middle East has become the theatre of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The Cambodian people are continuously waging their valiant struggle against US imperialism and its lackeys and for the complete liberation of the country, the South Vietnamese people, together with the North Vietnamese people, are actively struggling to ensure the strict implementation of the Paris Agreement and defend the already achieved gains of the revolution and the Laotian people are struggling to build a reunified and prosperous, new Laos.

We actively support the struggle of the Indochinese peoples, the struggle of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan, the inseparable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and the struggle of all Asian peoples against US imperialism and Japanese militarism.

The struggle of the peoples against imperialist aggression and intervention and for defending national independence and sovereignty, protecting the resources of their countries and achieving their economic independence is gaining momentum with each passing

day in Africa and Latin America as well as in Asia.

We actively support the struggle of the entire African people to sweep away imperialism, colonialism and racism and achieve the complete liberation and unity of Africa and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Latin-American peoples against US domination and control and in defence of national sovereignty, natural resources and the right to territorial waters.

Imperialism is going to ruin and peoples are winning victory in their liberation struggle. This is the irresistible basic trend of our era.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-aligned Countries held last year and many other subsequent international meetings, including the Sixth UN Special Conference on Raw Material and Development and the Third UN Conference on Sea Law, vividly demonstrated the great influence exerted by the third world countries on the development of the present international relations and their united might.

All facts show that if the third world people unite more firmly and fight with concerted action, they can smash any aggressive moves of imperialism and precipitate its final destruction and speedily build independent and prosperous, new Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Korean people will, as in the past, continue to resolutely battle for the victory of the common cause against imperialism, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist

countries, the peoples of the third world and all the progressive peoples of the world and strongly back and inspire the struggle of all peoples against imperialism and colonialism.

Bound by revolutionary solidarity and friendly ties the Korean and Syrian peoples are fighting together and advancing together on the same Asian continent.

The present visit to our country by Your Excellency President and the Syrian Party and government delegation forcefully demonstrates that the friendship and solidarity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples have reached the firmest and highest stage.

We are greatly satisfied with this; and we will bend all efforts for the further expansion and development of the friendly relations between our two countries in various spheres.

The Korean people will fight on, always firmly joining hands with the fraternal Syrian people, for the triumph of our common cause under the uplifted revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

Long live the unbreakable, militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Syrian peoples!

Long live the solidarity of the progressive peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the whole world!

I wish Your Excellency Mr. President Hafez Al Assad and the Syrian people great victory in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for territorial integrity and the independent progress of the country.

Under the Leadership of the Respected and Beloved Leader President KIM IL SUNG the Korean People Will Surely Realize the Country's Reunification by Struggling with the Juche Idea as the Guiding Compass

(SPEECH OF PRESIDENT HAFEZ AL ASSAD AT THE
PYONGYANG MASS RALLY October 1, 1974)

President Kim Il Sung, my dear friend,
Dear Korean friends,

I have just heard the speech of President Kim Il Sung. The speech has left the deepest impressions on me and on the members of our Syrian Arab delegation. This speech will move our Syrian Arab people most deeply.

What we have heard today is not new.

President Kim Il Sung is a great veteran revolutionary fighter who, convinced of the right and freedom of the people and their progress, fights to win this right.

The words given by President Kim Il Sung today and this mass rally prove that the cause in the Middle East and Korea is one and the same.

We must fight together, here in your country and there in our country, to inflict a defeat on the imperialists and Zionists.

I and the Syrian delegation are happy to

meet with a large number of citizens of heroic Pyongyang like this.

Our meeting with the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea brings us greater happiness and proves us the depth of the friendship forged between you and the Syrian Arab people.

I extend heartfelt greetings to you and convey to you the greetings of men and women, workers and peasants, soldiers and youth and students and people of all strata of Syria, your friends.

In recent years the friendly relations between our two countries have steadily been strengthened and delegations of Party, government and social organizations have been exchanged between us.

We note with deep satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation established between us are further strengthening

and developing.

As you know, our country is now standing in the forefront against the forces of aggression.

Our people are standing resolutely against the forces of aggression to liberate the Arab land under the occupation of Israel supported by imperialism and restore the right of the Palestinian people, defending their territory and their destiny under the leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party.

Your friends in the Syrian Arab Republic gave serious lessons to the Zionist aggressors on the two fronts of Golan and Sinai, in the October war in which the Arab army fought and the battles on the Golan and Sheik heights waged by our army on the Syrian front for 90 days.

Our armed forces inflicted heavy losses and severe defeat on the enemy in the battles.

This forced the enemy to retreat from a certain part of the occupied area of our territory.

Our people supported their army by strengthening the inner front during the October war and the Golan war and met the enemy's bestial bombing of houses, economic organs and other targets of cities with heightened revolutionary vigilance.

We are making redoubled efforts to rehabilitate what was destroyed in the enemy's bestial bombing and continue to carry out the development plan at fast pace.

We also continue to struggle by all means to achieve our just aim, that is, the aim to liberate the occupied territory and guarantee the right of the Palestinian people who suffered darkness, banishment and aggression.

Today the Palestinian people are keeping up their struggle for their national right.

Our position in the westernmost part of the Asian continent is similar to yours in the Far East of the Asian continent. Therefore, we are as good as standing in one trench against the enemy of the people.

We are frustrating the attempt to dominate the people of our continent, making preparations to cope with the aggressors' bombing

of our area and you are staunchly countering the machinations of imperialism in your area.

Our people underwent a situation similar to what you did in the past.

As you did, our people fought the colonialists to win independence and then struggled for freedom and socialism, liquidating all backwardness and its root cause, for the consolidation of independence and economic self-support.

Since independence, we have been subjected to strong pressure from outside to place our country within the imperialists' sphere of influence of all forms and block our advance in the field of construction at home. Imperialism and colonialism are afraid of the movement of the people striving for construction and progress and are trying to hold in check the advancement of the developing countries for the purpose of monopolizing resources of these countries.

Our people resisted all this pressure and smashed the manoeuvres of imperialism.

We gained success in strengthening national defence and building the national economy as the first country in the third world to incapacitate the monopoly companies and develop the oil resources by national strength.

The armed aggression of imperialist Israel on our country in 1967 was aimed at laying an obstacle to our efforts for development and breaking up our forces resisting aggression.

But we smashed these schemes of the enemy by doubling our efforts in the field of economic development and national defence and proved in the October war and the war of the Golan plateau that the will of the people is stronger than the enemy's and such people are able to realize the just aim with their own strength and self-sacrificing spirit.

The development and socialist construction in our country are going on side by side with the struggle to liberate the occupied Arab land and realize the unification of the Arab fatherland divided by the colonialists.

Now the urgent task facing us is to liberate the occupied Arab lands and guarantee the

right of the Palestinian people.

We are also faced with the task to build our life in all fields.

We are carrying on the agricultural revolution after the agrarian reform, advancing along the road of industrialization.

And we are strengthening the armed forces and bringing up the younger generation in accordance with our principles.

We are supporting the struggle of the people and extending support and encouragement to the cause of freedom, justice and peace in all parts of the world.

Friends,

You waged a glorious struggle against Japan's occupation, defeated her and drove her out of your country in the past.

You resisted aggression and won final victory by waging a valiant, unshakable and heroic struggle.

You have set a militant example by displaying self-sacrificing spirit and thus laid a rock-firm foundation to achieve greater victory and success at present and in the future.

You have long been struggling to reunify the country independently and peacefully without any outside interference and this struggle will surely end in victory.

We have always paid attention to your struggle for the reunification of the country and have stood and are now standing firm on your side in each stage of this struggle.

We supported the eight-point appeal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in April 1971 and supported the just five-point proposal in June 1973.

The destiny of the enemies of the people is like the setting sun everywhere and they will not be able to block the advance of the people for progress, justice and peace.

Under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung you will surely realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by struggling with the Juche idea as the guiding compass.

You have gained great successes, really

marvellous, in construction.

On this we extend congratulations to you, our friends, and wish you continued advance at the speed of Chollima.

These successes prove that you made a big advance in all fields.

The above-said advance is very important and you have been put in possession of strong economic power by strengthening the foundations of the national economy and increasing production. It is of great importance for you to have strengthened and fortified national defences.

What we have seen in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea makes us optimistic about the future of the third world countries and about the full possibility to strengthen solidarity and cooperation between us and makes us confident that darkness, aggression and backwardness can be liquidated and a new world where justice, peace and prosperity prevail be created.

We are convinced that the anti-popular forces cannot bar the advance of the new emerging forces.

The developments of the world that have taken place on all the continents in recent years proved that darkness and injustice, all that encroaches upon the right of the people, are going downhill to destruction.

The colonialist forces are desperately trying to maintain their position, but the people have achieved important victories by winning the independence of their countries and demanding the right to self-determination.

Imperialism and its allied forces are obstinately scheming to stop the advance of the people, but they will not be able to block the law-governed development of history or impede the victory of the people's cause.

Friends,

We have come to your friendly country with the feelings of friendship and affection, hoping to exchange views with President Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean revolution, and exchange experiences accumulated by our two countries.

We are convinced that all this will lead to further strengthening mutual cooperation, accelerating the victory of our just cause and attaining the aim of our common struggle.

We firmly believe in solidarity between the peoples and every victory of a people delights us.

It is because we regard this victory as that of all the peoples.

We are with the Vietnamese people in the struggle for the complete implementation of the Paris Agreement, with the Cambodian people in the struggle waged under the leadership of Samdech Sihanouk, with all the Asian peoples in the struggle to be freed from ag-

gression and foreign interference, with the African peoples in the struggle to achieve liberation from the rule of colonialism and racism and with the Latin American peoples in the struggle to achieve economic independence.

Long live friendship between Syrian Arab and Korea!

Long live unity among the peoples fighting against Zionism, colonialism, imperialism and racism!

Extending greetings to the great President Kim Il Sung, I wish him good health and happiness.

Flag of Victory Will Fly over All Heights of the Six-Year Plan

Our people greet the new year 1975 with great pride, hope and revolutionary romanticism. The year 1975 will be a year of grand struggle and great victory for our people which will be marked by tremendous changes and innovations, great leap forward and progress.

In 1974 our people attained brilliant victory and success in all fields of the revolution and construction through their heroic struggle waged under the banner of three revolutions unfurled by the great leader.

Last year our people made a vigorous onward movement on all fronts of grand socialist construction according to the revolutionary policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address and at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, the National Congress on Agriculture and the National Industrial Congress and in response to the appeal of the Party centre.

They dashed ahead like a hurricane, beating the revolutionary drum aloud and creating a "new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed"—"loyalty speed" on all fronts of grand socialist construction, in order to fulfil the

Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and capture a new, higher peak.

The whole Party and the entire country directed efforts particularly to capital construction and brought about a marked progress in construction.

Our people concentrated on major construction projects and stepped up construction by blitz, by the finish-one-by-one method, and thereby made last year a year of signal progress in construction.

The second-stage project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Station was completed; the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works and other large-scale projects for expansion of heavy industry bases—the Youth Chemical Combine, the Sunchon Cement Factory and metallurgical, power, chemical and building-material industry factories—were promoted rapidly. Many ore and coal mines were reconstructed and enlarged to reinforce mining industry bases.

Modern cornstarch mills appeared in all provinces and scores of new light industry factories, starting with clothing, knitwear and footwear factories, rose to increase light industry centres.

Comprehensive mechanization and semi-automation and full-automation were actively introduced and industrial television and remote control were extensively applied in mining industry, capital construction, metallurgical industry and many other branches to reduce markedly the distinction between heavy and light labour and make the working people work more joyously and increase production several times.

Our people brought about a new great upsurge in all fields of agricultural production and reaped the richest-ever crop last year, too.

Comprehensive mechanization and overall chemicalization were successfully pushed forward and the task of bringing the number of tractors serving agriculture to 70,000-80,000 (in 15 h.p. unit) set by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" was performed with flying colors last year. Our agriculture is now in the process of complete industrialization and modernization.

Thanks to the energetic efforts of our people, the grain production goal of the Six-Year Plan was already attained last year and the major targets of the Six-Year Plan were hit successfully in light industry.

Great efforts were made to provide conditions for relieving women of the heavy burden of household chores, and the task of turning the rural clinics into hospitals was completed and the tasks of introducing water and bus services in the countryside were successfully promoted, greatly narrowing the difference in the living conditions of the urban and rural population.

New big monumental buildings and streets appeared in Pyongyang and other cities in the country and all rural villages put on a fresher face as modern socialist farm villages.

Our people are full of a firm determination to continue their vigorous march in the new year, too, highly proud of great victories and successes gained last year under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said;

"It is one of the noble traits of revolutionaries and the revolutionary mettle of the heroic Korean people that they do not yield to difficulties nor rest on their laurels, but fight incessantly for fresh victories and make continued advances and constant innovations." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 510.)

Ours is a people who fight and advance without interruption and a resourceful people who have wrought miracles and innovations in the revolution and construction.

Only victory and glory are in store for our people who are advancing under the inspiring guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, holding aloft the banner of the Juche idea, his revolutionary idea.

This year our people mark the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the general staff of the Korean revolution created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the heart of our society.

Our people's hearts are burning with a firm resolution to hit all targets of the Six-Year Plan the main task of which is to fulfil the three major tasks of the technical revolution, before the 30th birthday of the Party with a higher revolutionary spirit and zeal and forcefully to advance towards the attainment of the ten major goals of grand economic construction—new, higher goals.

Our grand socialist construction battle is a mass general forward movement designed to further consolidate the position of socialism and hasten the country's independent reunification and the complete victory of socialism.

Our people will win another great victory in the socialist economic construction, and thus powerfully inspire the just struggle of the south Korean people fighting bravely for freedom, democracy and the country's reunification in spite of the fascist repression of the



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex in its building of a big blast furnace

enemy, shatter the aggressive and destructive acts of the US imperialists and all other reactionaries, firmly uphold the honour and dignity of socialism and answer the expectations of the world revolutionary people fighting under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism

and independence.

In order to attain all the goals of the Six-Year Plan, our people will wage a more vigorous "speed campaign" on the capital construction front, the industrial front, the agricultural front, the transport front, the

fishing industrial front and all other fronts of socialist construction.

Our people will strive to complete the big-scale construction projects as early as possible and hasten their operation. They will give priority to the mining and power industries, drastically boost the output of large machines and all other types of machines and equipment, further increase the Juche character in all industries so as to produce larger quantities of manufactured goods faster for the socialist construction and the promotion of the people's welfare.

In agriculture, they will further consolidate and develop the achievements made in the implementation of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and gather in another bumper harvest this year, and thus demonstrate once again the tremendous vitality of our socialist agricultural system.

They will wage a more energetic technical innovation drive and introduce comprehensive mechanization and semi-automation and full-automation and actively promote chemicalization in all branches of the national economy to bring about an important progress in fulfilling the historic task of delivering the working people from tough labour.

We will raise the general cultural and technical levels of the working people, establish the habit of cultured practice in production and cultural life, bring into fuller bloom science, culture and arts, and strictly observe the principles of socialist pedagogy in the work of education and strive to raise the rising generation to be communist revolutionary soldiers equipped with revolutionary world outlook.

In order to leap over the heights of the Six-Year Plan at one bound by giving a looser rein to the galloping Chollima and capture new, higher peaks speedily, our people will wage an energetic "speed campaign."

To give precedence to the ideological revolution and inspire the working people with a high revolutionary zeal is important for bringing into full play the essential superiority of socialism and developing a powerful "speed campaign."

We will strive to dye the whole society with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and successfully occupy the ideological and material fortresses of socialism-communism.

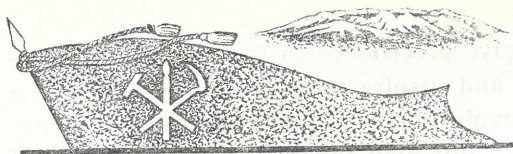
We will intensify the education in the monolithic ideology and the revolutionary education among the working people more firmly to arm them with the leader's revolutionary idea, make them intensely loyal to him and bring them up as communist revolutionaries of Juche type.

We will step up the ideological education and ideological battle among the working people so as to make the new, progress, innovation and advance grow irresistible and win victory in the battle against the old, conservatism, stagnation and standstill and guide all people to have the Juche-based ideological viewpoint and way of thinking, the revolutionary attitude towards work and way of action and the popular method and style of work.

The key to the complete victory of socialism lies in dynamically pushing forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and our people will continue to move ahead, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions.

Our people's fighting spirit is sky-high. Our people are convinced of the justness of their cause and full of confidence in victory.

In order to fly the flag of victory over all the heights of the Six-Year Plan and capture a higher peak of socialism as soon as possible, our people will advance vigorously at a faster speed, rallied closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party centre.



The Glorious 30 Years of the WPK (1)

The Organizational and Ideological Preparations for Founding of Our Party Made during the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle

The glorious Workers' Party of Korea greets its 30th birthday on October 10, this year.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a glorious party founded on the organizational and ideological preparations made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, during the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The anti-Japanese armed struggle, after overcoming the basic weaknesses present in the early years of the Korean communist movement, laid the organizational and ideological groundwork for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party and established the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 297.)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung did his best to build a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party in our country through the whole period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

He advanced a policy of laying a solid organizational and ideological groundwork for the founding of a revolutionary party and carried it into practice with flying colors.

This policy was an only correct one which fully mirrored the law of the rise and development of a revolutionary working-class

party and the characteristics of the early Korean communist movement.

It is impossible to found a party, the vanguard detachment of the working class and the weapon of class struggle, without any preparations.

Only the revolutionary party built on its solid organizational and ideological groundwork can overcome all difficulties and trials and steadily consolidate and develop, for it has deep historical roots and strong foundation.

The Korean Communist Party founded in 1925 failed to take root among the working class and other broad masses; it was composed mainly of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals with a shaky class position. Worse still, because of the sectarian strife of the factionalists in the Party leadership, the Party failed to attain the unity of its ranks. Consequently, on account of its basic weakness and limitations, it, unable to fight off the suppression of Japanese imperialism and frustrate the destructive activities of the factionalists, ceased to exist three years after its foundation.

All this showed that a revolutionary working-class party cannot be built in such a way as a few communists organize a "party centre" and proclaim its foundation but it is possible only when a solid organizational and ideological groundwork is laid.

Therefore, the policy of founding a party

on the basis of enough organizational and ideological preparations was an absolutely correct one based on a scientific analysis of the demand of the law of party-building and historical experiences.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung held fast to the independent position in founding a party.

If one expects others to build a party for one or applies others' experiences dogmatically in founding a party, it is impossible to build a really revolutionary and militant party; even if a party is founded in such a way, it cannot play a leading role in the revolution and construction. The Communists of each country should carry out their revolution independently on their own responsibility; they should build up their own strength and found a party for themselves in conformity with the specific conditions of their country. Then, the party can discharge its mission properly and play the role of a political guide of the revolution and construction adequately.

When it was urgently required in our country to found a revolutionary party on a new foundation, the dogmatic and flunkeyist factionalists were indulging in sectarian strife as ever. They organized "parties" respectively and tried to gain approval from the Communist International.

Such situation of the Korean communist movement called for maintaining a firm independent position in founding a party.

The maintenance of the independent position in founding a party was demanded by the law of the revolutionary party-building and by the then communist movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung closely linked the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a party with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national united front movement, so that the preparations for founding a party were successfully promoted.

By doing this it was possible systematically to form and increase new Communists trained and steeled in actual struggle, build-up rapidly the mass base for founding a party and reliably defend the ranks of Communists from the enemy attack. It was also possible successfully to expand both the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the prepara-

tions for founding a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party were made successfully during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader, advancing a completely correct Juche-based revolutionary line and policy for the victorious Korean revolution, put forward a policy for founding a Korean Communist Party at the meeting of the leading members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-imperialist Youth League called in Chialun in the summer of 1930, and he vigorously promoted the preparations for founding a party. At the Nanhutou Meeting held in February 1936 and Tungkiang Meeting convened in May 1936, he set forth a policy for stepping up the struggle for founding a Korean Communist Party and vigorously pushed forward the preparations for building a party on a nationwide scale.

In this way, the solid organizational and ideological groundwork for founding a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party was laid during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The strong organizational basis for a party was built up.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a revolutionary education to the best sons and daughters of workers and peasants through the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and other revolutionary organizations, and trained and tempered them in the flames of struggle to be real communist revolutionaries.

He put forth a policy of forming party organizations from lower units and set up party organizations in the KPRA units and local areas; and he established a well-knit party organizational system, a unified system of leadership over party organizations and the norms of their activities and guided party members to strengthen their party life.

Through the principled struggle against Right and "Left" opportunism, flunkeyism and sectarianism, he ensured a firm unity of ideology and purpose within the revolutionary ranks.

In the first half of the 1930's, especially when the sectarian flunkeyists conducted anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle in an ultra-left way and placed a formidable difficulty in the way of the Korean revolution, he stood in the van of the struggle to tide it over and thoroughly exposed sectarianism and flunk-

eyism, upheld the Juche line of the Korean revolution and ensured the firm unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

Thus, the organizational core and solid basis were built up for founding a party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid a firm ideological-theoretical groundwork for a party in the flame of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

He considered the establishment of Juche as the key to the victorious Korean revolution and a vital question on which depends the destiny of the nation and fathered the great Juche idea in the early days of his revolutionary activity, and splendidly embodied it in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Basing himself on the great Juche idea, the leader creatively solved all the theoretical and practical problems posed by our revolution and applied his genius and formulated the absolutely correct guiding line and strategy and tactics for the Korean revolution which served as the ideological-theoretical basis for founding a party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published a series of works including the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, which fully mirrored the demands of the minimum programme of a Korean Communist Party to be created in the future, the "Tasks of Korean Communists," a programme document for the Korean communist movement; and he energetically guided all the Communists to arm themselves firmly with them, so that the thorough ideological preparations were made for building a party.

The ideological purity of the ranks was attained through the powerful ideological struggle against Right and "Left" opportunism, flunkeyism and sectarianism and other reactionary and counterrevolutionary ideological trends waged under the guidance of the leader in the communist ranks.

In the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army and revolutionary ranks was firmly established the monolithic ideological system, the ideological system of Juche, which calls for being infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, arming firmly with his revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and

carrying out his orders and instructions through thick and thin.

As a result, the organizational and ideological groundwork for founding a party grew stronger.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pushed ahead vigorously with the work of laying a mass base for a party.

He directed the Communists to form the mass organizations everywhere they went and closely rally the workers and peasants and other broad masses and promote their class and revolutionary consciousness.

He also guided them to have the revolutionary mass viewpoint, revolutionary work method and popular work style and serve the people and solve all the problems relying on their strength.

Under the inspiring guidance of the leader, the Communists went into the midst of the broad sections of people to fail the "anti-communist" propaganda of the enemy and imbue the people with anti-Japanese patriotic spirit, while fighting devotedly for the people.

Our people fought resolutely against Japanese imperialism, rallied firmly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking up to him as the sun of the nation and their liberator.

They firmly believed that the Communists are the real patriots of Korea and revolutionaries fighting for their interests and deeply trusted and supported them.

Thus, the firm mass base of the communist movement was laid among the workers, peasants and other toiling people.

As seen above, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung explored a new path for the building of a revolutionary party, made full organizational and ideological preparations for a party and gained rich experiences in party building, thus bringing into being the strong historical roots of our Party.

Thanks to these preparations for founding a party made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our Party could be founded even in the complex situation just after liberation and develop into a mighty and dignified, invincible and revolutionary party in a short span of time.

Shining Fruit of the Great Theses on the Rural Question

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In response to the Party's call to bring about a great upswing in agricultural production, with the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question as a momentum, the farmers have worked with high enthusiasm and the whole country has powerfully assisted the rural areas. As a result, a great success has been registered in agricultural production this year."

"...Our country is reaping bounteous crops this year as is sung in a song: bumper harvests of apples, rice and all other crops." ("On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan", Eng. ed., p. 12.)

The whole socialist countryside prospering daily under the shining rays of the theses on the socialist rural question authored by the great leader is now bubbling over with boundless pride and joy at the richest crop ever in history.

Last year witnessed the largest-ever per-

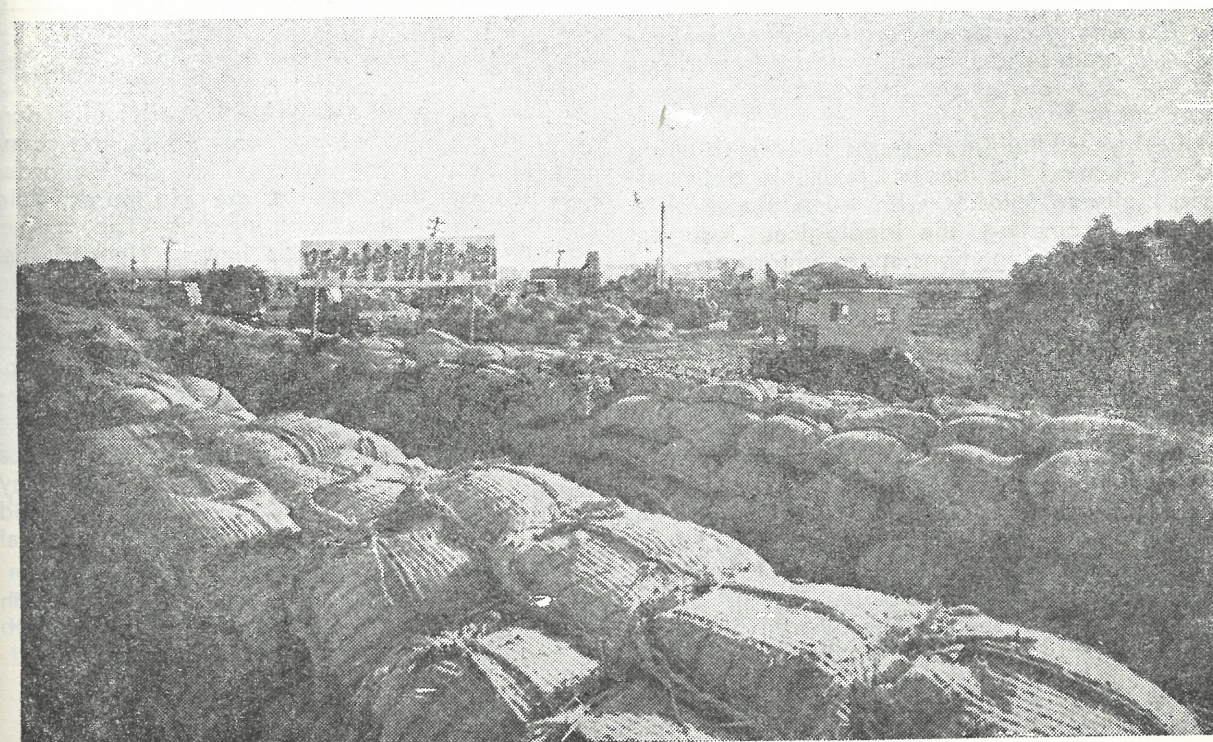
chongbo output of rice in the plains from the Pura Plain in Ryongchon at the northwestern tip of our country to the Pungdok Plain along the Military Demarcation Line and of maize in the in-between and mountain areas with many dry fields and steep slopes.

As a result, more than 7 million tons of grains were produced last year and the grain production goal of the Six-Year Plan was attained two years ahead of schedule.

Last year saw a plenteous harvest of grain as well as vegetable, meat, fruits, cocoon and industrial crops.

We owe all the successes scored in our socialist agriculture last year entirely to the sagacious guidance and profound solicitude of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the intense loyalty to him displayed by all the agricultural working people who did their best with a fervent enthusiasm to attain the grain production goal of the Six-Year Plan under the rays of the great theses on the socialist rural question authored by the leader.

Well-ripe rice is thrashed without spoil on the Myongsok Coop Farm in Shinchon county, South Hwanghae Province





The Ryongam Co-op Farm in Kaechon county produced 10 tons of maize per *chongbo*.
Photo shows maize harvested

UNPRECEDENTEDLY RICH CROP OF RICE

A rich crop visited Chongsan-ri, a glorious village, where the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

The Chongsan Coop Farm made an innovation in grain production: it produced an average of 10.5 tons of rice and 10 tons of maize per *chongbo*.

Last year, the Chongsan-ri people, bearing deep in mind the leader's teaching, did farming methodologically with an attitude of a master, promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions more vigorously and waging an energetic drive to win the title of the "innovation farm of loyalty in honour of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question."

The Chonjin Coop Farm, Ryongchon county, North Pyongan Province, situated on the "Golden Plain" at the mouth of the Amnok-gang River, harvested an average of 10.2 tons of rice per *chongbo*. The fourth sub-workteam of the fourth workteam of the farm produced 13 tons of rice per *chongbo* and 23.8 tons of rice from each of 5 *chongbo* of fields.

The Chollima Saenal Coop Farm, Shinchon

county, South Hwanghae Province, reaped 15.2 tons of rice per *chongbo* from many fields: and the Chollima Pongdong Coop Farm, Panmun county, Kaesong, harvested more than 10 tons of rice per *chongbo*.

BUMPER CROP OF MAIZE IN EVERY VALLEY

The respected and beloved leader said, during his on-the-spot guidance of Kaechon county in South Pyongan Province, that in order to increase the output of grain in the dry-field crop cultivation, a high-yielding crop, maize, should be planted on a large scale and that efforts must be made to raise the per-*chongbo* output markedly and bring about an innovation in the maize cultivation.

Since then maize has become the "king of dry-field crops" in the in-between and mountain areas and finally a rich crop of maize came to the whole country.

The Red Flag Oiso Coop Farm and many other coop farms in Kaechon county produced 10 tons of maize on an average, 19 tons at the highest, per *chongbo* last year.

The coop farms in Taechon county, North Pyongan Province, increased the per-*chongbo*



Orchards have yielded the best-ever crop of apples

maize output by 5-6 tons on an average above 1973, and the co-op farms in Cholwon county, Kangwon Province, harvested 10 tons of maize, 16 tons at the highest, per *chongbo*.

In particular, the Soho Coop Farm in Euiju county, one of the counties producing 100,000 tons of grain, introduced comprehensive mechanization in the maize farming, so that farmers cultivated 15 *chongbo* of land each and produced an average of 10.1 tons of maize, 25 tons at maximum, per *chongbo* from over 500 *chongbo* of dry fields.

EVERY FIELD—"SEA OF VEGETABLE"

A rich crop of vegetable came to our country as well. Particularly splendid was the crop of vegetable in the coop farms around Pyongyang.

Upholding the leader's teaching on making vegetable production highly intensive, the co-op farmers widely introduced sprinkler irrigation and actively mechanized vegetable farming. In this way, the Kumchon Coop Farm in Mangyongdae district produced 500 tons of vegetable per *chongbo* and 780 tons from each of 11 *chongbo* of fields. The Oru Coop Farm in Sadong district harvested more than 570 tons of vegetable at maximum per *chongbo*.

The Songnam Coop Farm in Sukchon county, South Pyongan Province, produced 450 tons of vegetable on an average, 650 tons at maximum, per *chongbo*. A head of cabbage weighed 9 kgs. on an average and 32 kgs. at maximum. The farmers there say with one accord that for the first time in their life they see such plentiful crop of vegetable.

The Sangbukdong Coop Farm in Mundok county produced an average of 20 tons of potato, 15.4 tons of maize and 200 tons of vegetable per *chongbo* from the fields planted to three crops a year.

This is a great innovation indeed.

RICH HARVEST OF SWEET POTATO AND RED PEPPER

According to the principle of the right crop on right soil and right crop in right time, as taught by the leader, our peasants distributed species suited to the regional features and properly applied fertilizers and tended crops well. As a result, a great innovation took place in the production of sweet potatoes and red peppers.

The Taedong Coop Farm in Sangwon coun-



One head of cabbage weighs 15 kgs.

ty planted sweet potatoes in the sloped fields exposed to the strong wind and gathered 30 tons on an average, 60 tons at the highest, per *chongbo*.

The crop of red pepper was excellent, too. Each workteam of the Susan Coop Farm, Sangwon county, planted red pepper and harvested an average of 3.5 tons of dry red pepper per *chongbo*, about 4 tons in some fields.

HIGHEST PER-CHONGBO YIELD OF FRUIT: 65 TONS

A rich crop of fruit visited the 100 *ri* Kwail County Combined Fruit Farm in South Hwanghae Province, the Pyongyang Fruit Farm and other state-run fruit farms as well as orchards of coop farms.

The highest per-*chongbo* yield of fruits was 65 tons in Ryongjon-ri where the historic Puk-

chong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held and Opyong-ri and Raha-dae-ri in Pukchong county, and Nimangji-ri in Toksong county, South Hamgyong Province.

The farms in the counties actively mechanized fruit farming and did more scientific-technical fruit farming, thus saving much labour and sharply increasing the per-*chongbo* output.

Ryongjon-ri gathered over 1.3 times as much fruits as in 1973.

The Kosan Fruit Farm in Kangwon Province harvested 1.4 times more fruits than 1973, the record year.

All the agricultural working people of the country are now making continued innovations in farming preparations to reap a richer harvest this year, consolidating the successes gained in last year's agricultural production.

Kim Mun Son

Military and Political Study Conducted in Fire of Revolutionary Struggle

In consideration of great importance of study in the revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that study is the first and foremost task of revolutionaries.

Even under the hard conditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great leader not only organized and guided intensive military and political study every year but also organized big-scale military and political study better to prepare the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) politically and militarily and overcome difficulties whenever a difficult and complex situation was created or was expected to be created.

The intensive military and political study conducted at the Paishihtan secret camp in January 1940 was one of the military and political studies personally organized and directed by the leader during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This study was made in a very difficult and complex situation.

Fascist Germany had started the Second World War and was feverishly bent on a war of aggression. Meanwhile, imperialist Japan was further intensifying its military and political offensive against the KPRA in order to turn Korea into a "solid rear" for its war of aggression.

It spearheaded its attack against the main force of the KPRA personally commanded by the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a gifted military strategist and legendary hero, organized an intensive military and political study to imbue the KPRA men with confidence of victory and raise them to be indomitable revolutionary fighters.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Japanese imperialist aggressor troops are the most savage and crafty invaders, armed to the teeth with modern military hardware. If we are to defeat such an enemy we must get the Korean People's Revolutionary Army thoroughly prepared politically and ideologically. We must also arm them with excellent military technique and superb guerrilla tactics." ("The Tasks of Korean Communists," Eng. ed., p. 26.)

For the military and political study the leader organized many battles and led his men to decoy far away and destroy the enemy "punitive" force massed in the northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san and prepared many reference books and issued the army paper "Cholhyol."

Starting the military and political study, the great leader said that the study must serve to prepare the KPRA men so as to move again deep into the homeland in future and inspire the people there with confidence of national liberation and victory and carry the Korean revolution to a greater upsurge.

The military and political study of the KPRA men at the Paishihtan secret camp was conducted according to the study programme charted by the leader.

The programme for political study included the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" and the leader's other classical works.

Through the study of his works the KPRA men firmly armed themselves with the great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the leader and his line and policy of the Korean revolution.

The programme also included the study of his original ideas and outstanding strategic and tactical lines of the national-liberation movement in colonies and semi-colonies and the anti-imperialist united front.

In his lectures the leader scientifically explained the international situation and the rapidly-rising national-liberation struggle in colonies and semi-colonies and its prospects, stressed the need of strengthening the solidarity of the Korean and world revolutions from the Juche position and firmly equipped his men with the Juche idea.

The programme for military study dealt with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's outstanding military thought and all the brilliant strategies and tactics created by him. Particularly in his lecture on tactics he treated the basic principles of guerilla warfare and various forms of battle such as ambush and storm and tactics he had worked out in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. These were all based on a rich store of his experience gained in many years of revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only personally gave lectures but also guided his men in their discussion of study subjects.

He paid special attention to the military training. He gave lectures and directed his men's military training, showing example by his action.

According to his plan, various forms and methods were applied in the military and political study such as lecture, discussion and argument, specific guidance in study, composition, songs and question and answer.

Contests were also organized between companies or men.

During the military and political study at the Paishihtan secret camp, such methods were widely used as composition and question and answer.

After lectures and discussion he got his men to write compositions on definite subjects with what they studied and personally

examined and corrected their compositions and carried them in the army paper.

By the method of question and answer he gave his men a deep and correct understanding of all questions.

In the course, the KPRA men further deepened their knowledge.

The military and political study at the Paishihtan secret camp was of great historic import.

It further strengthened the KPRA politically and militarily to carry the Korean revolution to a steady upsurge and make full preparations for the great event of national liberation.

During the study, the KPRA men, faithful to the leader's teaching that they should intensify their study in a difficult and complex situation, studied hard and equipped themselves firmly with his great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and his revolutionary line and fully prepared themselves as revolutionary soldiers single-heartedly and boundlessly loyal to him.

Through the study, they had a deeper understanding of the great leader's outstanding military theory, protean guerilla tactics and his unique forms and methods of battle and became master of various weapons and marksmanship and soldiers matching a hundred foes each.

Another importance of the military and political study at the Paishihtan secret camp was that a fine example of revolutionary study was set under the guidance of the great leader.

The leader regarded the military and political study as one of principal methods of enlarging and strengthening a revolutionary army and organized and guided the revolutionary military and political study from the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and always showed an example in study.

He organized and directed once again an intensive military and political study at the Paishihtan secret camp in the difficult and complex situation and set an example of revolutionary study.

The brilliant tradition of revolutionary study established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle is an invaluable wealth for our people in their struggle for the country's reunification and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Bumper Crop in Kangdong

Kangdong county, South Pyongan Province, is an in-between county engaged mainly in dry-field crop cultivation. It, like all other rural areas of the country, yielded the richest-ever crop last year.

Dry fields account for 72 per cent of the county's cultivated land. Many workteams and fields produced an average of 10-15 tons of maize per *chongbo*.

The per-*chongbo* maize output of the county grew by 2.8 tons over 1973, the record year in the county. This marked a new innovation in the mid-area farming.

This great innovation in Kangdong county strikingly demonstrates the correctness of the respected and beloved leader's teaching on actively developing agriculture in the in-between areas and the great vitality of the Juche-based farming methods worked out by him. It is also a brilliant fruit of his wise guidance and great solicitude.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The experience... clearly proves that the Party's policy of rapidly developing agriculture in the in-between areas is entirely correct.... We must supply them with more tractors, trucks and other modern farm machines, and more chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, so as to effect an innovation in farming in these areas."

The leader gave on-the-spot guidance to Kangdong county many times and each time he taught in concrete terms how to do scientific-technical farming, saying that maize, a high-yielding crop, must be planted in a big way in order to boost the grain output in the in-between areas. And he sent a large number of modern farm machines and much chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals.

In order to repay the respected and beloved leader's deep political trust and solicitude with loyalty, the Kangdong people waged a vigorous drive to win the title of the "innovation farm of loyalty in honour of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question."

The County Co-operative Farm Management Committee arranged a short course in winter for a scientific-technical farming in

their in-between county, so that all the agricultural working people fully mastered scientific farming methods. It also guided them to acquire a deeper technical know-how of different farming processes through the agricultural science and technique dissemination room set up at each workteam of the co-operative farm.

It made a scientific analysis of the soil of each field, established a fertilizing system suited to the properties of crops and soils and strove to improve cultivation methods.

The co-operative farms in the county had many discussions with the farmers about how to reap more harvest from the available cultivated land, as was taught by the leader, and took concrete measures, and energetically pressed ahead the land improvement and land readjustment from the beginning of the year.

Braving the biting cold and snowstorm the farmers carried slaked lime and sprayed it evenly in the dry fields and changed soil on a large scale. They cut drainages for cold and damp fields and conducted land readjustment energetically.

They also carried out seed improvement in a big way and extensively sowed new maize seeds suited to the peculiarities of the county and its weather and soils and strictly observed the principle of right crop on right soil and right crop in right time. In this way, they did everything they could to do scientific-technical farming.

Keeping pace with farmers burning with revolutionary zeal, the leadership personnel of agricultural institutions and co-op farms always showed the farmers example in carrying out the difficult tasks, just as the commanders of anti-Japanese guerillas had stood in the breach.

In the morning they went out to the fields earlier than peasants and explained in easy terms to the latter the leader's teaching on doing a scientific-technical farming item by item, working together with them, and gave a free rein to their inexhaustible energy and creative wisdom.

In different farming seasons, when farming processes change, propaganda work was

conducted to inspire the farmers to greater success in their work, methodological lectures were organized, and one unit was directed to set an example and spread its experience.

The kind and range of mechanized farm-work increased every year.

But tractor drivers carried out a wide range of farmwork with flying colors in good time last year, readjusting land, improving cold and damp land, carrying out scores of tons of manure and slaked lime to each *chongbo* of fields and spraying chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals.

In order to translate into reality as soon as possible the far-reaching plan of the leader to free the farmers from arduous and difficult work, they invented expedient and efficient tractor-drawn farm machines or remade farm machines for use in sloped fields last year. They introduced fertilizer sprayers over maize, transplanters, furrowers, maize rooters and mechanized many kinds of work, and laid out tractor roads to sloped fields.

There were more than three tractors per 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land, 1.5 trucks for every 200 *chongbo* and thousands of tractor-drawn farm machines in Kangdong county last year.

Therefore, the County Co-operative Farm Management Committee directed the farm machine station and farm implement repair factory to raise their role and reinforced repair centres. It took measures to make various farm machines adapted to the county for itself and supply accessories of farm machines to farms in good time and formed travelling repair teams for comprehensive

farm mechanization. In this way, it raised the operation rate of tractors by seven per cent over 1973 and increased the kind and range of mechanized farmwork considerably.

It is not fortuitous, therefore, that the Kangdong people say: "Frankly speaking, it is not we but tractor drivers that did farming last year."

As a result of the successful implementation of the respected and beloved leader's teaching on rapidly developing agriculture in the in-between areas, the per-household income of the farmers in the county increased notably.

The per-household income of the Hari co-operative farm grew 1.8 times in grain and 1.4 times in money in 1974, as against 1973. The same is true of other co-operative farms.

Deeply convinced of the correctness of the leader's teaching that the reserve for increase in grain production in in-between areas lies in maize cultivation, the Kangdong people, drawing on the experience gained in last year's farming, are making careful preparations for producing more grain this year.

The co-operative farmers are striving to apply 1.5 times more of manure to each *chongbo* of fields than last year. They are vigorously carrying on the work of land improvement and readjustment throughout the county with the help of bulldozers, tractors and trucks.

The Kangdong people are full of a firm determination to uphold the honour of the 80,000-ton grain producing county by harvesting ten tons of maize and seven tons of rice per *chongbo* and never to fail to put into effect their pledge given to the leader.

Kim Mun Ho

OUR COUNTRY ADMITTED TO UNESCO WITHOUT VOTING

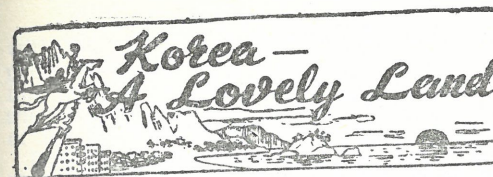
The 18th General Meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization held in Paris with more than 130 member nations attended, unanimously decided to give the DPRK the formal membership of the UNESCO without voting.

The admission of our country to the UNESCO, one of the United Nations specialized

agencies, as its dignified member is another event of great significance in the development of external relations of our country. It is a clear demonstration of the high international authority and prestige of the DPRK daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It also clearly

shows once again the correctness and great vitality of the independent, principled and fair foreign policy of our Party and the DPRK Government formulated by the leader.

The admission of our country to the UNESCO is not only a victory for our people but also a common victory for the world anti-imperialist forces and peace-loving people.



Lake Samjiyon

Lake Samjiyon is one of the most beautiful natural lakes in our country.

The lake is situated about 2 kilometres north of Samjiyon-up, Samjiyon county, Ryanggang Province. It consists of three lakes, so it was named Samjiyon (three lakes). The flow of a river was stopped by the basalt and pumice gushed forth from Mt. Paekdu-san, and the lake came into being. Water does not flow into and out of the lake.

The lake is floored and bordered with pumice and there is a white sands around it, so the water is clear and clean.

The biggest lake is about 2 kilometres in circumference and 3 metres in depth. And there is a thickly-wooded islet in the middle of the lake.

Larch trees, white birches, birches, firs and spruce firs growing luxuriantly on the plain around the lake form dense primeval forests which offer a rich source of timber.

Many kinds of animals, including roe deers and deers, living in the thick forests on the Paekdu Plateau flock here to drink water.

The scenery around the lake is very beautiful. Forests of larch trees and birches standing around the lake like a screen against the peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san soaring in the distance are reflected in the lake. They add to the beauty of the Paekdu Plateau.

Lake Samjiyon is not only a scenic spot but also a place dear to the hearts of our people which is associated with a revolutionary battle fought during the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In May, 1939, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and legendary hero, personally led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Musan area in the homeland. On the way to the area, the great leader took a short rest on the lake side together with his men.

There he told them an impressive story about the beautiful fatherland and inspired them to victorious battle. Drinking their fill of the lake water in the bosom of their longed-for homeland, his men renewed their resolution to fight well in the coming battle and struggle to the last to defeat the robber, Japanese imperialism, and liberate the fatherland and the people and win the revolution.

In the past Lake Samjiyon was filled with the roaring of wild animals. But, today it has become a modern recreation centre thanks to the deep concern of the fatherly leader; and it is used for skating in winter. Many working people come in groups to Lake Samjiyon from all over the country every year to study the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Many other working people spend their holidays at the Samjiyon recreation centre.



On New Year's Day Morning Bright with Dawn of Reunification

Our people renew their determination on the first morning of the hopeful New Year which will add greater victory and glory to their annals, recalling the year of struggle gone out with a high sense of pride.

This dawning New Year's day morning, I open the new calendar, filled with indescribably deep emotion.

We get happier and happier year by year thanks to the boundlessly grateful socialist system established by the fatherly leader. This morning, however, I feel greater happiness than ever.

We ring in the New Year without ending the tragic division of our country spreading from the Lake Chonji of Mt. Paekdu-san to Cheju-do Island by a vein.

We greet this year without removing this pain.

Though we are happy, our heart goes out to the south Korean brothers suffering all manner of hardships and misfortunes under the tyranny of the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and is filled with a burning desire to share our happiness with them.

Whenever I think of our bisected fatherland and nation, I feel an unbearable pain. We have lived for 29 years in the tragic bisection of our indivisible fatherland and nation and everything else dear to us, torn apart from our kith and kin, and now usher in the 30th New Year.

How can I not think of the suffering and misfortune of our nation at this happy moment!

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To reunify the divided homeland is the greatest and most pressing national task for the entire Korean people at present. Its solution brooks not a moment's delay."

Our people must put the earliest possible end to this tragic division.

Mountains and rivers are said to change in the course of ten

years. Twenty-nine years have gone since the country's division, during which children born with the country's liberation have grown up to be a new generation of fathers and mothers.

When I visited a farm village near the Demarcation Line, a workteam chief said that he was born in a village on the Rimjintang River in south Korea and continued:

"I am 30 years old this year. As my age tells, I was born with the country's liberation. But, in the year when I was born, my mother took me on her back to the northern half of the Republic. Since then I have never been to my home village nor have I seen my father and elder brothers. My mother is 63 years old this year. My father is 65 years old. My heart bleeds at the thought of my old father and elder brothers in living hell-like south Korea. I have heard nothing of them since our separation.

"I will inflict a hundred or a thousand times heavier punishment upon the US imperialists and their stooges for keeping my family apart."

While speaking, his face appeared to be burning with a bitter hatred for the US imperialists and their lackeys who have bisected our country.

According to him, in the year when he was born, his mother came to her parents' home on a visit, carrying him on her back and she and he have been unable to reunite with their family within a calling distance because of the artificial territorial partition by the US imperialists.

The Rimjintang River flows endlessly along the waist of this land, telling innumerable heart-rending stories of national split.

From ancient time the river had been alive with ferryboats. Today it flows as ever but neither boats nor passengers are to be seen on it.

People south of the river live in misery. Some of them are said to

come to the river and feel the torn bridge over the river, wishing to see it restored as early as possible and a reunification train run on it. Others splash into the water of the river flowing down from the north to dip their hands into it.

This is more than enough to show how eagerly they are looking forward to the coming of the day of reunification when all the compatriots will live a happy life together under the tender care of the fatherly leader.

This was produced by the tragic national split.

An early end must be put to the sorrow-giving split.

It is the most ardent desire of the people of the north and south to live a happy life eternally in the reunified country under the care of the fatherly leader.

In order to fully meet the burning desire and aspiration of our people and deliver them of their suffering and calamities from the national split as soon as possible, the fatherly leader put forward time and again the fairest and most reasonable proposals for attaining the country's reunification by the Korean people themselves at the earliest possible date.

He advanced especially the three principles of national reunification—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*—which led to the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles. Thus, he opened up a new epochal phase in national reunification.

The great leader's national reunification proposals enjoy the enthusiastic welcome and support of hundreds of millions of world people who love justice and truth and exert an increasingly great influence. They are only correct, patriotic proposals to reunify the land of 3,000 *ri* as soon as possible. They are also a bright beacon light illuminating the shortest way to achieve national reunification without trouble in line

with the will and interests of our people. The leader's save-the-nation programme is the fairest one showing the short cut to the end of the split and to reunification.

But, as soon as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique signed the North-South Joint Statement, they violated it, saying that it is nothing but a scrap of paper, and they are now seeking openly and madly to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the country's division at the instigation of the US and Japanese reactionaries.

What brazen-faced brigands and vicious traitors to the nation they are!

In total disregard of the earnest desire of the entire people for national reunification, the south Korean fascists are talking about the "threat of southward aggression" and "unification by prevailing over communism," rotting that they "should guard against the call for immediate peaceful unification" and "must not pin hope on the north-south dialogue."

They even staged such a farce as the "shooting incident" and are begging the ringleaders of the Japanese militarists to suppress Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), linking it with our Republic and Chongryon. This is an unpardonable traitorous act.

The exploited, ill-clad and poverty-stricken south Korean people are totally denied human rights and brutally repressed by the desperate Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as victims of their "in-

telligence rule" and "government by force."

South Korea today has been reduced literally to an "airless world, juiceless land and lightless society" where democracy is totally trampled on and stamped out.

How can Koreans tolerate such terrible reality which rends heart and causes anger!

That is why the south Korean people and youth and students are now fighting heroically against the barbarous fascist dictatorship, crying "Down with the Pak regime!" and "Down with the revitalized dictatorship!" Theirs is an only just struggle.

History shows that thousands of years have followed the will of the patriotic people and those going against it, without exception, left indelible blots on their names and were thrown into the refuse heap to rot as scums.

The all-time traitors, the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang, are kicking up a fascist "anti-communist" racket having no equal in the ancient and present history of the East and the West, indiscriminately arresting, imprisoning and killing patriotic people of all walks of life fighting for the democratization of south Korean society and the country's independent, peaceful reunification, and asking the US imperialist aggression troops to remain in south Korea indefinitely, in a desperate attempt to maintain the remainder of their doomed life. This, however, will never help them

out of ruin.

The desperation will only hasten their doom.

All the people of Korea are fighting, closely united under the great banner of the three principles and the five-point proposition for national reunification set forth by the leader. They are sure completely to frustrate the criminal machinations of the split-tists within and without and attain national reunification.

On the day of reunification, the day of glory and joy, all compatriots in the north and south, to say nothing of the workteam chief whom I had met, would invite the great leader to the reunification square and sing together the song of happiness, the song of joy, at the top of their voice.

We start a vigorous onward movement this hopeful New Year towards the dawn of reunification shining bright like the sunlight in the New Year's day morning with full preparations.

Our people, who are waging the "speed campaign" with greater vigor under the magnificent blueprint of grand socialist construction charted by the fatherly leader with a boundlessly clean, warm loyal heart, will certainly capture the high peak of the Six-Year Plan this year and make a big leap forward in the nationwide struggle to hasten the glorious day of national reunification.

The day of reunification is sure to come.

So Chang Bok

200,000 KVA TRANSFORMER MANUFACTURED IN A LITTLE OVER ONE MONTH

The workers of the Chollima Taean Electric Machine Plant made a fresh innovation in the production of electric machines, fully demonstrating the heroic stamina of Chollima Korea's working class.

Upholding the programme teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the whole

Party and the whole country concentrating efforts on capital construction, they made a 10,000 kw two-poled synchronous electric motor and a 1,100 kw direct current motor-generator with their technique and wisdom for the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works and then they manufactured in a little over one month a 200,000 kva transfor-

mer to be used for the production of chemical fertilizers.

Their shining success in the production of large electric machines is of great significance in the development of electric machine industry and the attainment of the goal of the Six-Year Plan. It is a manifestation of their burning loyalty to the leader.

Warmly Salute the National Holiday of the Chad People

Today the Chad people significantly greet the 15th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Chad with a vigorous struggle to create a new life.

On this occasion the Korean people extend militant greetings and warm congratulations to the Chad people who are moving ahead dynamically along the path of progress and prosperity under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Through their protracted, brave struggle against the imperialist colonial rulers, the Chad people ended the imperialist colonial rule and won national independence.

The independence of the Republic of Chad marked a milestone in the Chad people's struggle to build a new life as the master of their destiny.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The third world peoples have strength and wisdom enough to carve out their future on their own and build a new society by themselves."

Since independence the Chad people have made great achievements in their struggle to uphold national independence and sovereignty and build a new society, smashing the subversive and sabotaging activities of the imperialists.

The Chad government and people have taken bold measures to get rid of the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule and achieve the independent development of the country and the nation.

Today the Chad people under the leadership of President Ngarta Tombalbaye are striving to build an independent economy through the gradual development of industry and agriculture according to the policy for "Africanization of the economy."

By the efforts of the hard-working Chad people, new oil processing, cotton and thermal power plants have appeared in this country where there was no industry to speak of.

An important progress has been made in agriculture, the leading branch of her economy. Agriculture has been diversified and its production is on the steady increase.

The Chad Lake project is going ahead successfully

to settle the problem of irrigation water and a vast tract of land is reclaimed for crop cultivation.

Education, culture and public health service have made progress and local cadres are trained in the country and hospitals and other medical institutions have been built for the promotion of the people's health.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over all successes attained by the Chad people in their struggle to create a new life.

Externally, the Chad government and people are anti-imperialist. They strongly support the struggle of the African and Asian peoples against imperialism, old and new colonialism.

They highly evaluate the successes scored by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the brilliant guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and express sympathy with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

The Korean and Chad peoples, though far apart geographically from each other, are closely linked with each other because of the same historical positions and their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation will continue to strengthen and develop between the Korean and Chad peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Chad people greater successes in their struggle to uphold national independence and sovereignty and build a prospering, developing society.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Poster
"Let's pave the way to grand socialist construction!"
BACK COVER: Part of the
Ryongsong Greenhouse



No. 13502



Korea Today

PYONGYANG

2

1975

